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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Is World's Key Man

His Call for Codes Is Met

His Works Plan Chills W.E.C.

His Arms Sincerity Is Upheld

His Pen Starts Hosts to Work

His Newest Title Is 'Captain'

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT of the United States is, at this hour, undoubtedly the world's key man. His own country fixes inquiring eyes on him as the stupendous industrial recovery program gets under way with the filing of competitive codes at Washington. A hundred serious questions arise to which he and his chief aids must supply immediate and positive answers. Legal authority gives every word weight. The W. E. C. at London refuses to warm to the Roosevelt public works idea as suitable for other countries, yet from London and every European capital statesmen watch Washington in the consciousness that what the leader there is doing must profoundly affect the welfare of their own nations. A brave man moving in a critical hour to meet a world's needs deserves every mental and moral support—The day's chief news may be told in terms of things that appear to hark back to one steadily-thinking man.

* * *

¶ The presidential recovery plan speeds up with seven industries filing their fair competition codes in a single day. Oil, soft coal, rayon and woolen textiles, cloak and suit, men's wearing apparel, general contractors and Indiana limestone lay their proposals before Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. The rush may have been inspired by a threat to force a general code upon all industries temporarily. The industrialists have not been purposefully holding back, perhaps, but they have had reason to believe recovery might be arriving without taking the Government into partnership—And how American industry does love its independence!

* * *

¶ A proposal of the Roosevelt national recovery program on an international scale is turned down at the World Economic Conference. The American delegation offers a resolution favoring public works with reduced hours and increased wages to render this employment efficacious. The International Labor Office approves, but Walter Runciman protests that Britain's experience with public works has been disappointing and too costly to be continued as a policy—Yet if public works proves sauce for the American goose they will be adopted to sauce Europe's gander too.

* * *

¶ The navy's launching of a heavy shipbuilding program after Roosevelt's repeated appeals for outlawry of war brings sharp criticism. The International Christian Endeavor Convention at Milwaukee hears speakers stress the apparent inconsistency and declare it unfairly twists the loyalties of young people. Yet their conclusion is that the President is sincere. The navy is merely building toward the well-known specifications of the London treaty, and giving men work rather than giving the navy ships is the idea—America can afford to sink fighting ships, even new ones, when other nations will do the same.

* * *

¶ The American President may no longer be charged with depressing the dollar largely through manipulation. The Review of World Trade, published by the League of Nations, brings a degree of exoneration in its own way. Its facts and figures show that American manufacturing industries were no longer able to compete in world markets as they had done before and that the dropping of the dollar was inevitable. Before the United States went off gold it was in an increasingly disadvantageous position, as shown by figures from main exporting countries. In 1930 American exports equaled those of the United Kingdom or Germany; in 1932 they had dwindled to nearly one-half—Only a self-ballooning dollar could have withstood a shrinkage such as that.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt plays Santa Claus in a way no other American President has ever done. He begins approving allocations of sums for federal, state and municipal construction out of the $3,300,000,000 public works fund. The War Department asks $500,000,000 for army construction and river and harbor improvements. Every state will have its projects backed—One dash of the magic Presidential pen and armies of unemployed become wage-earners.

* * *

¶ The President formally becomes Captain Roosevelt, master mariner. The title is conferred by the Boston Marine Society, founded in 1742, because of the Chief Executive's recent feat in sailing the yacht Amberjack II along the New England coast in heavy weather. This oldest society of its kind made President John Adams an honorary member in 1769, but without rank. For the skipper who could outsail a Cape storm, however, there must be real recognition—Watch Cap'n Roosevelt set his cap at a prideful and saltish rake.

National Drive On Racketeering Gets Under Way

Government Forces Under Keenan Lose No Time In Opening Campaign

The Racketeer
Eighth Article of Series

With the problem well outlined and the need for action fully realized, the nation proceeded today in its new crusade against kidnaping, racketeering and crime. Brazen activities of the underworld have reacted like a boomerang, and with each added challenge the American people are replying in no uncertain tones that justice can and will be executed.

In the words of Mr. Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney-General, "no matter how long it takes, the Government will fight the underworld until law and order prevail over the gangster, kidnaper, and racketeer."

Mr. Cummings, and his new assistant Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, are losing no time in putting their campaign under way, instructions having been issued yesterday for guidance of those involved in kidnapings. New legislation to help solve the problem also is being prepared by the Administration with the help of the Department of Justice, Mr. Cummings announces.

In Chicago, Mr. Frank J. Loesch, head of the Chicago Crime Commission, suggests warfare on kidnapers through a nation-wide secret police with branches in every city.

Meanwhile the search for Mr. John J. O'Connell, kidnaped Albany youth, continued, with the Government investigating notes sent through the mails by the abductors. The fourth and last of these notes, received today, bore the siggature of missing young man.

At Alton, Ill., two St. Louis men were being held in connection with the kidnaping of Mr. August Luer, although no charges had been made. Two notes demanding ransom also are reported to have been received.

Government Strategy In Drive on Racketeering Partially Made Known

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—Spurred by the recent wave of kidnapings, the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, has revealed part of his future strategy toward crime in advance of final completion of the broader anti-racketeering campaign which is now occupying the major share of the Department of Justice's attention.

In an unusual press conference late yesterday, he asked the press to

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'Strong Arm' Orders By Wallace to Block Milk Price Warfare

An armistice in New England's devastating milk price war today held dairying interests at bay pending a hearing in Washington July 24 on a proposed agreement for operations in the Boston market. With the submission of a vigorous milk stabilization program to the agricultural adjustment administration yesterday, the turning point in a long and costly price war was believed to have been reached.

An increase to 12 cents a quart retail is provided in the proposed Boston agreement. This is held to be a fair level and a stabilizing factor in a market where a confusion of prices has prevailed with milk retailing all the way from nine to 14.5 cents according to the various grades.

Evidence of the sweeping force of the federal "Big Stick" is evidenced in official intervention into dairying operations in other places. A significant thrust was aimed at recalcitrant milk dealers in the Chicago area yesterday in an announcement by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that such dealers would be made to feel the full force of the Administration's licensing powers.

Originally, it was hoped that voluntary methods would suffice to achieve harmony in the numerous marketing agreements now being drawn. It is the Chicago situation that has precipitated the decision, according to word from Washington. As a result of Secretary Wallace's decision, federal license to operate will be issued to all processors and distributors of milk, in areas covered by marketing agreements. The licensees, including grocery stores where milk is sold, will be liable to a fine of $1000 a day if they violate the agreement.

Relatives of Critic Arrested in Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 14—Five relatives, resident in Germany, of Herr Philipp Scheidemann, Social Democratic President of the first Republican Ministry of the Reich in 1919, have been arrested and placed in a concentration camp.

The arrests are understood to have been made in consequence of an article attacking the present Reich Government, published in the New York Times Monday last, over the signature of Herr Scheidemann, who is not now in Germany. The arrests are claimed to be a preventive action against defamation of the Government.

Penny Cafés That Pay Way With Hearty Nickel Meals Give Heart to Unemployed

Oatmeal, Prunes and Glass of Milk for Three Cents Fits New York and Washington Jobless to Hunt a Job With Head Up and Courage

By E. C. SHERBURNE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Manhattan's newest mid-town penny restaurant is doing a rushing business at its new location, 107-9 West Forty-third Street, with service on three floors. On the two upper floors there is a service charge of three cents a meal, and a chance to sit down at the gleaming white tables after the diners have collected the items of their meal cafeteria fashion. On the fourth floor there is to be a table d'hote at 35 cents a meal.

But it is on the ground floor that the penny meal plan devised by the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation is seen in its full benefits for the white-collar worker whose self-respect will not permit him to beg so long as he can find occasional work. Of such men and women there are many thousands in New York City today who obtain an occasional day's work that enables them to keep going. How, will never be understood by persons who have the benefits of a regular salary.

The mid-town restaurant formally opened in its new quarters on June 21, with Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, daughter of President Roosevelt, as luncheon guest. Police Commissioner James S. Bolan, and Princess Alexandra Kropotkin also were guests, together with Mr. Leslie W. Sprague, executive secretary of the Free Food Ticket Fund Committee, which works in conjunction with the penny restaurants. Mr. Sprague said that in the last few weeks donations enough to provide 75,000 five-cent meals had been received. The organization hopes to provide 2000 meals a day for 250 days, which will require a fund of $25,000. Seventy-five per cent of the patrons of the penny restaurants are unemployed, it is estimated.

At one cent an order the diners may obtain soup, cracked wheat, steamed cornmeal, steamed oatmeal, steamed hominy grits, bread pudding, stewed prunes, stewed raisins, honey, milk, tea, raisin coffee, black coffee, whole wheat doughnut, two slices of whole wheat bread or whole wheat raisin bread.

For five cents, then, if one has the nickel, it is possible to obtain a filling lunch, for with soup, pudding and a beverage, accounted for at three cents, an order of creamed codfish on toast may be had for two

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Anti-Republicans In Spain Tried For Conspiracy

Monarchist Increase Seen in Wider Displays of Royalist Emblem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID.— Anti-Republican speeches, which the bench appears to be powerless to check, have featured the opening of the trial here of 52 military officers and civilians, charged with conspiracy in connection with the Sanjurjo rising last August. The proceedings are expected to last many weeks.

Prisoners and their legal representatives, the latter with some 80 assistants, from the beginning of the trial have shown a defiant attitude to the court, disrespect for the judge and hostility to the régime. They lose no opportunity to air their political opinions.

One lawyer who attacked the judge for being a "well-known Catalan separatist" was fined four conservative sums of 250 pesetas (about $25) which did not prevent him from continuing his abuse. Finally, a woman lawyer, Señorita Concha Peña, appealed to the offending counsel and the judge, and after restoring peace obtained a remission of the fines.

As a protest against the indignity of being conveyed from the military prison to the court 'n common prison vans used for criminals, the officers went "on strike" and refused to leave their quarters. Señor Bergamin, former minister and defending counsel, was obliged to make a strong appeal to the "strikers" before he could persuade them to be conveyed to the trial in the usual manner.

Protestants Refuse

The next day, however, the protestants refused to appear in their military tunics and attended the proceedings in their shirt sleeves.

Capital sentences are demanded by the public prosecutor in the case of General Cavalcanti and Capt. Fernandez Pin, and life confinement for 31 of the accused.

In their evidence the prisoners who have been cross-examined deny all participation in the Sanjurjo movement. This began in Madrid and, according to the public prosecutor, its object was to obtain possession of the Ministry of War and the General Post Office, and then to overthrow the Government. Accused declared, despite the heavy firing that took place, they merely were bent on a "pacific manifestation." Many of their replies are couched in such jocular terms that the judge has the greatest difficulty in checking the general hilarity.

The proceedings have caused so lamentable an impression that a deputy to Cortes moved that they be suspended until the appointment of another judge. It is proposed that the dignity of the republican law courts will suffer irremediable harm unless steps are taken to prevent them from becoming a political platform for the monarchists and extreme right wing.

Monarchists Increase

That monarchists are increasing in numbers is evidenced by the wide display of royalist emblems on one of the annual religious festivals. Thousands of hangings, with monarchical colors on the back, were placed on the balconies of private houses by residents eager to show Roman Catholic fervor and their attachment to the old régime. The police finally were ordered to have them removed.

The temper of Madrid was shown when a passer-by pointed to a "portrait of Don Alfonso," high up on the steeple of a fashionable church in the very heart of the city. So great a crowd gathered that the traffic was held up two hours while the fire brigade was attempting to remove the offending portrait. It proved to be a cartoon of nobody in particular which had been placed in the steeple by some facetious plumber several years ago, judging from the date.

Balbo's Airmen Reach Montreal On Chicago Trip

Lindberghs Take Off From St. John's, Halt At Botwood for Fuel

MONTREAL, Que., July 14 (AP)—The Italian air armada led by Gen. Italo Balbo, reached Montreal at 12:25 p. m. (E. D. T.) today, having completed their 500-mile flight from Shediac, N. B. It had left Shediac at 8:51 a. m., and thus required 3 hours and 34 minutes to cover the 500-mile journey. The armada flew over the State of Maine during the trip.

The flagship of General Balbo and two others detached themselves from the circling fleet of 24 planes, glided down to a smooth landing on the river and taxied toward the seaplane base on the south shore.

The booming sirens of ocean vessels at their piers in the harbor added to the din of airplane motors and automobile horns as Montreal welcomed the Italian visitors.

As soon as the chief's seaplane was on its way to its moorings, the other ships started to drop down three at a time to alight on the stream.

OTTAWA, July 14 (AP)—The Italian fliers will not be able to accept the Dominion Government's invitation to come to Ottawa and be guests at a dinner here, the Department of External Affairs was informed today.

BOTWOOD, N. F., July 14 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh brought his big red and black monoplane down here about noon today completing a 140-mile flight with Mrs. Lindbergh from Bulls Bay Big Pond, near St. John's.

Botwood, where the fliers stopped to refuel, is on the northerly side of Newfoundland, due northwest of St. John's, on the Exploits River, which flows into Notre Dame Bay.

Well-Known Air Pilots Face Disciplinary Action

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) — A group of pilots whose names are known on every air lane yesterday were called by the National Aeronautic Association to face a disciplinary committee for taking part in the unsanctioned American air races in Chicago last week—with a three-year revocation of their contest licenses a possibility.

Among the pilots to be called by the disciplinary committee are Lon Yancy, who flew to Rome with Roger Q. Williams, John Livingston, a veteran of the air races; Harvey Mummert, Art Davis and Harold Neuman.

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Things Present

Hm-m! Penny cafés, with nickel meals! Read about this effort to hearten the unemployed. Page one.

You have heard the famous Colonel Ingersoll called an atheist and an agnostic; but was he? Read what Mr. Arnold says about him in the "As I Knew Them" series on the Editorial page.

"Dressing Up the Salad" may turn many a light repast into a celebration. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

You dictionary explorers: Haven't you had just the experience described in the poem "Dictionary" on the Home Forum page?

The story of the hymn, "Eternal Mind the Potter Is," is told in today's Hymnal Notes.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and Pict-O-Grams.

Ely Crime Inquiry To Leave No Stone In State Unturned

Governor Says Police Not Wholly to Blame, But Courts Share Onus

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today assumed responsibility for law enforcement in Boston and revealed his intention of launching a thorough investigation that shall embrace courts, police and public responsiveness to law, rather than inquiry into any isolated department. This ambitious survey constitutes the Governor's long-awaited answer to the charges of the Suffolk Grand Jury against two members of the police department.

To implement this investigation he asked of the Legislature today authority to appoint a committee of three persons sufficiently empowered to conduct an investigation that will unequivocally pin responsibility for the violation of the law and discover means of improving law and respect for law.

In his message the Governor declared he had inquired into the methods of the police department of Boston following the charges of the grand jury, which he said accentuated the necessity for more strenuous law enforcement. Instead of the agitation fizzling out, it is now plain that the investigation has been elevated to a state undertaking.

Presents Records

The Governor submitted the records of 20 criminals and the offenses charged against them. By no means did the Governor lay the entire blame at the steps of the police department. Following presentation of records, showing many repeated violations and escapes from justice, he said:

"I have given you those facts in reference to certain of the records presented to me to illustrate the evident lack of respect which many of these men undoubtedly hold for the law enforcement branches of our government.

"A more careful scrutiny of these records, and other records which may be made available, will indicate, I believe, that this lack of respect is not attributable entirely to the police or to the office of the district attorney. Much of the unfavorable record is the accumulation of the intermediate courts. It seems to me that we waste the possibility of better law enforcement by neglecting these cases in the lower courts."

In the End He Was Shot

Among the cases cited by the Governor were:

"No. 1 between May, 1915, and March, 1932, found himself in the toils of the law 22 times. Ten of the alleged offences were felonies. Three

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Survey Indicates City Managership Helps Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14 — Rochester can show in dollars and cents the advantage of its city manager system over the old government pla through comparison of its increases in costs during the last six years and a similar period preceding, according to a survey of the municipal research bureau.

The bureau, a private organization that submitted its findings without comment, showed advances in gross debt, tax levies and operating costs have been substantially less since the city manager system was invoked in 1927, despite constantly mounting welfare expenses in the last three years. Between 1921 and 1927, welfare costs increased less than $100,000, but advanced from $333,899 in 1927 to $4,343,690 in 1932.

Between 1921 and 1927, the report says the tax levy increased approximately 79 per cent, as against an increase of only 21 per cent between 1927 and 1933, when the city manager system was in force. Between 1922 and 1927, the gross debt increased 49 per cent, but between 1927 and 1933 only 33 per cent.

Operating costs increased 51 per cent in the earlier period, exclusive of welfare and debt service, and 11 per cent in the later period. The total costs, less education and water, advanced 75 per cent between 1921 and 1927 and 47 per cent since 1927.

Educators Deplore Chicago School Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14 — A vigorous protest against the action of the Chicago School Board which this week wiped out from the city school system junior high schools and many other modern developments, was made yesterday by a group of 175 college and university executives meeting here.

"It is our firm conviction," it was stated in a unanimously adopted resolution, "that when a group of citizens on the school board assumes to rearrange the educational facilities of the schools and to neglect entirely in so doing the expert advice of a competent superintendent and central educational staff it is time for a serious consideration of the desirability of eliminating altogether from the control of this highly technical service incompetent and untrained representatives of the community who are obviously appointed to the board to serve political rather than educational purposes."

The resolution was adopted at the Institute for Administrative Officers being held at the University of Chicago.

Million Men on Jobs Oct. 1 Goal Decided by President; Dollar Followed Export Drop

Disadvantageous Place of American Products Shown by League

Sales of Machinery Reach Low Mark

Decline in Other Lines Far More Than in Germany and Great Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—One reason for the depreciation of the dollar, namely the weakening of the competitive power of the manufacturing industries of the United States, is set forth in the Review of World Trade, 1932, published by the economic intelligence service of the League of Nations. The publication date was advanced in order to make this compilation available for the World Monetary and Economic Conference.

Reports from main countries exporting manufactured articles show that previous to the dollar's going off gold the United States was placed in an increasingly disadvantageous position in the world market.

In the middle of 1930, the value of exports of manufactured goods from the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany almost coincided and were about twice as great as those from France. But during the last quarter of 1932 such exports from the United States represented only 52.2 per cent of the German and 61.1 per cent of the British figure, and were only slightly higher than the French.

Decline in Many Classes

To some extent this heavy reduction was owing to the nature of the exports of industrial products from the United States, more especially the high proportion of machinery and motorcars, the sales of which from all exporting countries have suffered heavily.

But even if individual groups or articles were considered, the United States exports would compare unfavorably with those of other countries. Even the world trade in machinery and motorcars, the League's review points out, has not fallen to anything like the same extent as exports of these goods from the United States.

There are very few items of United States exports which did not share in the general quantitative decline during 1932. The slight increase in sales of cotton piece-goods from 367,000,000 to 375,000,000 square yards shows that the British and Japanese expansion in the cotton trade was not at the expense of the United States.

Certain manufactured articles of less importance, such as sewing machines for domestic use and tubes for wireless apparatus, were also sold in larger quantities than in 1931. Raw cotton exports rose in quantity by 50 per cent as a result of the bumper crop of 1931, but the increase in value was only 7 per cent.

Heavy Comparative Loss

"The trade of the United States," states the League review, "has suffered more during the trade depression than that of the other principal trading countries of the world." The reduction in the value of American imports and exports between 1929 and 1932 amounted to 70 and 69 per cent respectively. These figures considerably exceed those for the United Kingdom, Ger-

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He Spends Millions

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Blank & Stoller, Inc.

HAROLD L. ICKES
Secretary of the Interior and Federal Administrator of Public Works.

Divergent Views On Issues Block London Accords

Bureau Turns to Scope Of Technical Work For Recess Study

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 14—With agreements proving difficult to reach even in the most promising of the conference's problems, the steering committee decided tentatively this morning to hold final plenary sessions between July 25 and 27 and then adjourn the conference, probably without naming a date for reassembly.

The exact amount of technical work which will be parceled out to continuing committees has not yet been determined, but the present intention is to tackle problems as they prove ripe for solution and singly, not immediately in another unwieldy conference. If a specific date for reassembly should be set, it is feared even then that President Roosevelt will not be ready for currency stabilization and only further postponement would ensue.

Producers' agreements, such as the wheat question, tin, sugar, etc., really require lengthy and detailed working out, which hardly obtains in the fevered atmosphere of a conference. Therefore with the possible exception of wheat it is expected that study committees alone will result from this session.

And even wheat has made little progress lately, despite Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's appeal to the participants. A meeting with Soviet delegates revealed the great divergence of opinion of the amount of export quota the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is entitled to, although other producers did extract a promise of crop figures from the Russians, which hitherto had been problematical. The Russians were offered an export total of 25,000,000 bushels, it is said, although Danubian states had been offered nearly 50,000,000 bushels. They were staggered at the smallness of this total,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Radio in England Found to Do Much In Encouraging Amateur Musicians

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Radio is encouraging amateur musicians rather than tending to exterminate them, according to prominent British musical authorities, including Sir John Reith, Sir Walford-Davies and Dr. Adrian Boult. The nation, in their opinion, may be turning into one of listeners, but out of the nation of listeners is being born a nation of music makers equipped with a knowledge gained from their listening.

The question of the effect of the radio on amateur musicians was discussed by the British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals at a national conference held here recently. Now is the moment, it was pointed out, for people—faced with more leisure—to gain intimate understanding of music which wireless can give.

"I dislike the words 'mechanized music,'" said Sir Walford-Davies. "Nobody has ever attempted to prove that a telescope mechanizes the landscape. By the use of a telescope, more of the landscape becomes visible; by the use of the wireless, more of music becomes understood, and only through understanding will music be appreciated."

Sir Walford says that a "huge territorial army of music makers" is waiting in Great Britain to be marshaled into action, and that such marshaling must be accomplished without delay.

"We of the British Broadcasting Corporation," he said, "do not pretend that we can make the whole world musical, but we do claim that we can release in England an imaginative response in people, an indigenous energy that would not otherwise be released. And," he continued, "such release is imperative when it is realized that, sooner or later, authority will decide to shorten working hours in order to balance the possibilities of employment, and that, when this happens, people will be thrown back on their own resources for the right use of their leisure."

Dr. Geoffrey Shaw, authority on music broadcasting, raised the question of how best to prepare for the occupation of leisure by the use of music.

Where most people make a mistake, he said, is in concluding that the teaching of music should begin only when a child is eight or nine years old. Musical appreciation should, he claimed, be taught in the infant school by means of rhythmic movement and by the use of percussion bands which—once adverse sentiment in respect to them has been overcome—offer one of the finest methods of training in musical concentration ever invented.

"How many people," he asked, "are capable, for instance, of counting 23 silent bars and of playing 'ting' on their triangle on the second beat of the twenty-fourth?"

Much is done in the elementary schools of Great Britain for the musical education of the child, but there still exists no official organization for the purpose of carrying that education over to the adult period.

Dr. Shaw said he would like to see a greater activity among education authorities for the building of bridges which would span the period between childhood and the period of being "grown-up," and keep young people musically interested at every stage.

Public Works Get Start With Allocation of $115,513,610

Federal Projects Get Biggest Part

Recovery Spurts Ahead With Four Major Codes In, 3 Others Ready

The goal is 1,000,000 men back to work by Oct. 1.

The amount allocated the public works program today is $115,513,610 and of this only $952,068 will go for non-federal work.

President Roosevelt's plans are vibrant with activity.

Codes of four major industries are on their way to the White House and those of three others are on the verge of being submitted.

Work, activity, recovery—apparent all along the line.

The London Economic Conference is entering upon its final debates, with the date of July 27 scheduled for adjournment. Work of continuing committees is being outlined.

From Geneva comes a League report showing that a decided decline in American exports of manufactured goods preceded depreciation of the dollar.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14 — The huge federal public works program got under way today with its goal of putting 1,000,000 men back to work by Oct. 1.

Allotments of $115,513,610 from the public works fund were announced, practically all for construction work that can be started at once, and completed within a year.

Announcing the program, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as federal administrator of public works, explained:

"This distribution is the first in the program of giving men work so that 1,000,000 may be employed by Oct. 1, in accordance with President Roosevelt's expressed wish."

The new allotment comes subsequent to earlier allocations of $400,000,000 federal road money to the individual states, and of $238,000,000 to the navy for building ships.

Gets Active Start

Thus $753,513,610 has been allotted from the $3,300,000,000 provided, less than a month from enactment of the public works bill.

The tremendous expenditures, already allotted or in prospect, emphasize the policy of the Roosevelt Administration which has been brought to the attention of the whole world at the London Economic Conference. This policy is to speed idle men back to work through large scale expenditures for useful projects.

The sums announced today are considerably below what had been generally expected here. This is due to the careful paring down of projected construction in order to set in motion only that which would be useful, and which would immediately provide work for unemployed.

All controversial construction projects have been temporarily set aside, it was announced.

Of the sum allotted today $64,561,542 will be expended in federal construction projects, with money distributed through 35 different governmental agencies.

Another $50,000,000 is allotted to roads in national parks, national forests, Indian reservations and on public lands.

Few Non-Federal Projects

Only $952,068 was allocated to non-federal projects in the distribution today. These will be distributed through 25 public bodies, it was announced, chiefly to construct waterworks, sewers and sewage disposal plants. This sum is much below what had been anticipated and is likely to be followed soon by others.

It illustrates at once the extreme care that is being exercised in selecting the private construction works and the difficulties in the way of speeding up those projects. The distribution of these sums was approved, it was announced, subject to satisfactory working out of contracts covering loans, grants, repayment and engineering details which must be settled between the public bodies and the federal administrator of public works.

The allotment of the $64,000,000 for federal projects means a total of 258,200 man-months of work in every state of the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, it was estimated by the public works administration.

Four Major Industries Are on Way to President And Others Are Rushed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his recovery administration were today rewarded for a month of labor when he sat back and saw codes of fair competition for four major industries starting through the machinery he has set up and on their way to the President.

The four new codes, covering bituminous coal, women's coat and suit, general contracting and petroleum industries, marked the beginning of a flood tide for the recovery administration and brought to an

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Roosevelt Sets Job Goal—London in Final Debates—Dollar's Fall Traced

Dollar Bewildered by Maze Of Talk on Who Will 'Boss' It

Roosevelt Plan for Managed Currency Means 'Political Dollar,' Say Opponents—Economists Declare Old System Too Rigid

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—Opponents as well as the advocates of a managed currency are now making themselves heard in the capital to the accompaniment of presidential appointments which confirm the belief that a definite move in this direction may be expected shortly.

Dr. Isodore Lubin, formerly of the Brookings Institution, has just been named head of the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor. In this position, under a managed currency he will be presumably the man who will decide "what the dollar is worth."

One form of managed currency proposes to increase or decrease the gold value of the dollar in accordance with the fluctuations of a commodity index, and the index most likely to be taken is the one prepared from day to day by Dr. Lubin's statistical division, derived from price quotations of 784 commodities. These are weighted according to the importance of each commodity.

At the same time Prof. James Harvey Rogers of Yale and Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell have been assigned to make a study of America's budgetary and financial needs, with consideration to a plan for a managed currency. Both these men are opponents of the present rigid gold system and in previous writings have advocated some form of management.

Oppose 'Political Dollar'

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's move for a managed currency has aroused opposition in orthodox financial circles with the new catch-word of denunciation against a "political dollar." A feature of the situation is also that the progressive wing has broken into two parties: those who want a managed currency through changes in the gold content of the dollar, and those who want it managed by credit operations of the Federal Reserve System.

The members of Congress who were formerly assailed as radicals for support of the Goldsborough bill, which passed the House 289 to 60 May 2, 1932, and which would have put responsibility for restoring and maintaining the "average purchasing power of the dollar" on the Federal Reserve System are now looked upon as "old fashioned" and reactionaries by the new group that wants the Irving Fisher commodity-index dollar, in which the gold content would be varied from time to time.

Congress has had a long record of consideration of managed currencies. The two Strong bills caused extended hearings in the House Currency Committee in 1926, 1927 and 1928. Both bills, like the Goldsborough bill later, placed responsibility on the Federal Reserve System for managing currency through credit operations. Among supporters of the bill were many well known economists. Opponents were drawn chiefly from the Federal Reserve System, which would have had to work the managed currency, if the law had passed.

Many Advantages Claimed

The same general line-up was true as to the Goldsborough bill which followed. Although it passed the House it failed in the Senate.

The advantages claimed for a managed currency are that it will provide a stable price level. Opponents of such plans are now presenting their point of view in the capital. Their chief arguments follow:

The power to manipulate the value of money is too great to be left in political hands. The debtor class is always more numerous than the creditor class. This will cause continued pressure for a "cheaper" dollar, and will tend to the gradual debasement of the coinage.

It is difficult to decide what price index to tie the dollar to. A chart is presented showing three standard price indices from 1922 to 1931 inclusive. One of these is the labor bureau's wholesale price index, a second is its cost of living index; a third is the New York Federal Reserve Bank's general price index. The chart shows that these three lines fluctuated wildly among themselves over the period. The question is, which of the three should have been selected for the dollar to follow.

Other objections are generally of a technical nature, largely having to do with choice of the right "index." Though difficult to follow, they would be of momentous importance in any decision on the question, with the most far-reaching social consequences. One index would favor the creditor, another the debtor; one might not take into account technical improvements in industry; another might keep living costs too high.

For all these reasons the orthodox objectors are opposing a "political dollar." Bad as the fluctuations of a dollar on gold have proved to be, they would rather take their chances with that, they declare, than with a managed currency.

Million Jobs Oct 1 Is Roosevelt's Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

end the early period of uncertainty and doubt. Behind them, and ready to move at almost any moment are the steel, automobile, woolen textile, rayon men's wearing apparel and Indiana limestone industries.

Many of these and undoubtedly more, are known to be presented to the recovery administration in tentative form. But there is no longer any great necessity for hurry. General Johnson will have all he can manage with the four industries now ready and the three others already in the process.

The General himself, in his press conference today, described next week's situation when hearings open as a "coming six-ring circus." He will himself preside over the two most important of the rings, oil and coal. While the major industries are attracting all the attention in the various auditoriums of Washington, dozens of "side shows" will be going on for the smaller industries, completing the circus allegory.

Despite the sudden improvement in the recovery situation, General Johnson still today considered it desirable to secure a blanket voluntary agreement among all industries for a minimum wage and maximum work week which would apply in each case pending final adoption of the individual code.

He said he was working on a plan of action along this line and would present it to the President at next Tuesday's meeting of the Executive Council or "super-Cabinet."

The turn of the tide for the recovery administration came two days ago when the electrical and shipbuilding and lumber industries submitted their code. But the full flood did not break until late yesterday, when soft coal and oil finally ended weeks of bickering within their own ranks and stepped forward into the growing ranks of industries ready to coöperate with the Federal Government in its gigantic effort to restore normal economic conditions in the United States.

The sudden rush swamped even the great machine General Johnson has set up with its dozens of publicity agents and hundreds of assistants, deputies and advisory groups. The organization was unable to keep up with events and fell behind in recording progress after the fashion of the stock tickers on a heavy trading day in Wall Street.

Ely Crime Inquiry To Turn All Stones

(Continued from Page 1)

times jail sentences were suspended. Three times, after having been released on parole from the Concord Reformatory, it was necessary to revoke parole. He was finally shot and killed April 21, 1933, by a police officer who was endeavoring to apprehend him while he was engaged in the commission of a felony.

"No. 2 was in the toils of the law approximately 50 times from 1917 to June, 1933. Five charges against him were for larceny, robbery, or breaking and entering. He never served time on any of them. In 1923 he was given a sentence of three months for larceny in the lower court and $10 fine for gaming. From both sentences appeal was taken. No disposition was ever made in the superior court. I am informed that the papers in the two cases were either lost or mislaid in the municipal court, and three years later when recovered and forwarded to the superior court, the court declined to handle the case because of the lapse of time. He was shot and killed June 17, 1933.

No. 4 presents another record of 40 occasions since 1923 when this man has been in the toils of the law. Two of the charges were assault to kill and murder. Upon both of them he was discharged by the lower courts. He has been in the Superior Court but once.

Served But Little Time

No. 5 has been in the toils of the law approximately 50 times since 1915, 20 times for larceny or breaking and entering, or manslaughter, or assault and battery. He has served seven days in jail for contempt and nine months in the house of correction for larceny.

No. 8 has been in the toils of the law approximately 15 times since 1917 for various offenses, twice for the larceny of automobiles—the first in 1928 and the second, a year later, in 1929. In both instances the crime was reduced from larceny of an automobile to using without authority. On the first offense he was given probation of one year.

"No. 14 during the years from 1916 to 1932 was arrested for breaking and entering and larceny, or its equivalent, on 11 different occasions. The last offense for which he was convicted was in April, 1931, and resulted in a sentence of six months in the house of correction, although he had previously been on probation for a similar offense on two different occasions and had served two sentences for larceny as well. He is now wanted by the Boston police for assault to murder on Aug. 11, 1932, by shooting the victim in the arm and chest.

"No. 17 has been in the toils of the law approximately 40 times since 1920 and was finally sentenced in the Suffolk Superior Court on Jan. 15, 1933, to from nine to ten years in state prison for assault with intent to kill.

"He has been released from the house of correction on the expiration of a sentence July 26, 1932, was committed again Aug. 16 of the same year, to two months in the house of correction, and on Sept. 19, 1932, paroled from the house of correction to expire Oct. 15, 1932. He was arrested on Sept. 17, 1932, for drunkenness and sentenced to one month in the house of correction and released on the expiration of his sentence on Nov. 15, 1932."

Banker Shoots Robber, Saves Wife and Money

PARSONS, Kan., July 14 (AP)—Firing with accurate aim, while his wife was being held as a shield by a bank robber, Isaac McCarty, 35-year-old cashier of the Labette County State Bank at Altamont, shot and killed the man with a rifle today after seriously wounding the robber's companion with a shotgun.

The slain man was identified as Kenneth Conn, and the wounded man as Alva Payton. Both were participants in the Memorial Day prison break from the Kansas penitentiary, when 11 convicts escaped by kidnaping the warden, Kirk Prather.

Standing on the bank's vault concealed by a curtain, Mr. McCarty dropped Payton with a blast from a shotgun as the two men started to leave the bank after robbing it. As Payton fell, wounded, Robert Schooley, manager of the Home Telephone Company, noticed a robbery was in progress, seized a rifle and shot the tires from the robbers' car, parked near by. With his wife crushed against the robber and his father walking across the lobby to order Mr. Schooley to cease firing, Mr. McCarty said he realized he could not fire again with his sawed-off 10-gauge shotgun so resorted to his rifle. The cashier said he took deliberate aim and shot Conn twice.

Georgia Allotted $408,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia has been allotted $408,000 for river and harbor projects from the War Department's $11,000,000 fund for such maintenance work. Savannah harbor gets $306,000; the Savannah River below Augusta, $23,000; the Altamaha, Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, $30,000, and Brunswick harbor $49,000.

They Ask What Dollar Is Worth

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

MISS FRANCES PERKINS GREETS ISODORE LUBIN

National Drive On Racketeering

(Continued from Page 1)

broadcast to the country the following recommendations to relatives and friends of future victims which he believed would both protect the victims themselves and materially aid the forces of law and order in their now well-advanced struggle with the underworld:

1. Communicate first and exclusively with nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
2. Make full disclosure immediately of all pertinent facts and exclude all other parties from the case to prevent destruction of any possible clues.
3. Keep the matter entirely confidential and avoid letting either the press or the general public obtain any news of the kidnaping. Federal agents could work more effectively in secret, he said, and silence would prevent the kidnapers from being forewarned.

If this procedure is adopted he assured the public that all information given to the federal agents would be "regarded as sacred," and kept strictly confidential.

Advantages of such procedure, he indicated, lie in the fact that the Bureau of Investigation in Washington is the national clearing house for all fingerprints and the only police organization in a position to carry through such an investigation in the secrecy essential to apprehension of the kidnapers.

The General's plan of strategy was seen as a frank recognition of the fact that apprehension of criminals in kidnaping cases is often forestalled by a liaison between the underworld and local police, although Mr. Cummings himself could, of course, not admit any such situation.

He declined to state that the plan involved keeping the kidnaping a secret from local police, but it is obvious that if the facts of the case are communicated only to Bureau of Investigation officials it is the intention of the department to handle the problem itself without the ofttimes damaging coöperation of local forces.

His program also pointed to the possible establishment of a special federal force of anti-racketeering agents which would in effect constitute a federal police force. Constitutional inhibitions, Mr. Cummings pointed out, would prevent the formalization of any such force, but there is no reason why the present system of federal agents should not be extended and a special group detailed to this type of work.

A second important feature of the Attorney-General's strategy, contemplates the banning of interstate transportation of machine guns pending legislation which will make it possible to disarm criminal forces. He described the situation as a definite "military engagement between the forces of law and order and the underworld," in which the latter is fully armed with deadly weapons of offense.

'Geophysics' Held Key To World's Inner Secrets

Development of the science of "geophysics," a linking of geology and physics, was affirmed to be one of the greatest advances in geological discovery, during the last 100 years, by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard University, in a public lecture yesterday at the summer school.

"Through new discoveries in this field," said Dr. Mather, "it has become possible to describe with remarkable accuracy the structure of hidden portions of the earth, and to record the exact age of its various formations."

Professor Mather's address was the first of a series of five to be given each Thursday at 4 o'clock at the Harvard Summer School. It is intended to give the public an insight into the prominent physically scientific discoveries of the last 100 years. The next lecture on July 20 will be given by Henry E. Bent, professor of chemistry.

Divergent Views On Issues Block London Accords

(Continued from Page 1)

which they declared wholly inconsistent with their potential production.

Fundamentally it is not expected the Russians or Danubians will cause a hitch in the wheat agreement. The real trouble lies with the Australian demand that European importers offer some facilities for entry into their markets. There is as yet no sign of such concessions forthcoming and if Australia insists, the prospects of agreement certainly have gone glimmering.

American Differences Shown

Other questions are equally complex, even the subject of indebtedness which is the only relic still permissible to the monetary committee from its original agenda.

But when the group met, so many awkward phases such as tariff obstacles to the payment of debts were raised that Senator James Couzens, who represented the United States, declared discussion futile. Whereupon Mr. James M. Cox, who was in the chair, pointedly reprimanded his colleague and urged him to let some other delegation take the responsibility of halting discussion once in a while. This amazing incident shows the depths to which cohesion or discipline within the American delegation has sunk.

It is in this difficult, but not impossible atmosphere that final debates are going on. However, it is regarded as a constructive achievement for experts to get an agreed statement of problems into writing for the world to read and judge. Even this statement of issues is not simple, but it assists sometimes in bringing views closer together. That is the process likely to occupy most of the coming days.

Veto Goes Unexplained

Senator Key Pittman omitted to make any public explanation of the Federal Reserve System's veto of discussions on central bank operation of the gold standard when the monetary subcommittee held an open meeting. Though it had been announced that the Senator would explain and soften the American attitude this development was not forthcoming.

Instead the committee adopted three resolutions covering activities of central banks. The first urged establishment of central banks in countries now without them. The second recommended close and continued coöperation between central banks through the Bank for International Settlements. The third places international organizations at the disposal of agricultural states to shape their banking facilities.

Such resolutions swiftly passed, but the committee is likely to return next week to controversial resolution which the Federal Reserve rejected.

Elevated Reports Decline in Revenues

A decline of nearly $4,000,000 in the revenues of the Boston Elevated Railway for the trustee year just ended was announced today by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of public trustees.

Mr. Harriman reported that rigorous economy was continued in all departments, with the result that operating expenses were reduced by nearly $4,000,000, despite the sharp reduction in operating expenses which brought these expenses $1,870,792 lower than for any other trustee or calendar year since public control, the railway did not meet total cost of service by $2,735,124," the report said.

Lack of employment and curtailed activity generally was cited as the cause for the declining income of $3,743,953. The report stated only work necessary to insure the safety of the riding public and the efficiency of the service had been performed. The trustees also stated that whether or not the budget can be balanced for the next year depends in part upon "any changes in the fare structure which would increase the revenues."

Postal Accounts Shifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—A change in the method of handling postal savings deposits, under provisions of the 1933 Banking Act, with local banks was adopted by the Mobile post office July 1. Under present methods $5000 is kept as a checking account by the post office in the bank from which to pay depositors who may desire to draw from their postal savings. This does not draw any interest from the Government.

Dollar Depreciation Preceded By Fall in American Exports

(Continued from Page 1)

many and France, as well as for the world as a whole.

Such figures as are available concerning the quantum of trade indicate that the quantum reduction from 1929 to 1932 amounts to about two-fifths for imports and one-half for exports. Raw materials and foodstuffs, which have fallen more in price than manufactured articles, are more predominant in the exports of the United States than in those of the other principal trading countries.

The reduction in the quantum of the exports of manufactured goods, other than manufactured foodstuffs, has, however, been so great that the share of these goods, in spite of the smaller price reduction, fell from 49.1 per cent of the export value in 1929 to 39.6 per cent in 1932.

League Report Analyzed

Mr. Alexander Loveday, director of the financial section and economic intelligence service of the League, lists among the main conclusions to be derived from this analysis the following facts:

1. The value of world trade in 1932 was 61 per cent lower than in 1929, and 33 per cent lower than in 1931. The average fall in the prices of goods entering into trade was somewhat less than 50 per cent between 1929 and 1932, and it may be estimated that a reduction in the quantum of trade of 26 to 27 per cent occurred during that period. The fall both in the quantum of trade and in prices was greater between 1931 and 1932 than occurred either between 1929 and 1930 or between 1930 and 1931.
2. The price fall slowed down in the course of 1932, but the trade figures for the first few months of 1933 do not suggest that the contraction of the quantum of trade has ceased.
3. The most outstanding factor which influenced trading conditions during the early part of the depression was the extremely rapid fall in the prices of primary products. The industrial countries most severely hit were those which, like the United Kingdom and the United States of America, dispose of the bulk of their exports of manufactured articles in non-industrial countries.

Center of Gravity Changed

4. The trade figures for 1932 point to a change in the center of gravity of the trade depression from non-industrial to industrial and from debtor to creditor countries.
5. The share in world trade represented by countries whose currencies have depreciated in terms of gold had risen at the end of April, 1933, when the United States dollar had also depreciated, to 64 per cent.
6. Increased import restrictions in the form of higher tariffs, quotas and exchange control have not led to a lasting adjustment of the trade balance, but have increased the discrepancy between the different national cost and price systems and caused a contraction of trade, which has rendered it difficult for certain economically weak or over-indebted countries to meet their financial obligations abroad. Such measures present a grave obstacle to the return to more normal economic conditions.

Trade Balances Disappear

7. Redistribution of imports and exports resulting from clearing agreements and discriminatory trade barriers has been very unfavorable for certain countries which are largely dependent upon so-called triangular trade. This has had a special bearing on the American situation.

In post-war years, the United States' trade with Asia and South America generally showed a large passive balance; and, at least in the case of Asia, it was not offset by payments from the United States to that continent on account of other transactions, but by United States credits to Europe, North America and Oceania, accompanied by a large excess of exports to these continents.

In the last few years the active as well as passive balances in trade with different continents have tended to disappear. Thus, in 1932, the passive balance with Asia was only 11 per cent, and the active balance with North and Central America only 6 per cent of that in 1929.

8. Increased protection of agriculture and reduced consumption of certain food products have led to an increase in the self-sufficiency of several food-importing countries in Europe, and to similar changes in India and Egypt.
9. Trade barriers have also contributed to an increase in the self-sufficiency of certain non-industrial countries in manufactured articles.

The League's Review of World Trade will be followed later this year by two companion volumes, entitled, Balances of Payments, 1931-32, and International Trade Statistics, 1931-32.

Temporary Bridge Asked at Fore River

Approval of plans by the army engineers for a temporary bridge across the Fore River, between Weymouth and Quincy was requested yesterday by the State Department of Public Works.

The temporary affair is to be used for traffic during the construction of a new bridge which already has been approved. Request was made to construct the temporary bridge about 350 feet up-stream from the present span.

The approaches to the temporary bridge will be built according to the plans, and the draw from the present bridge will then be transferred to the temporary structure. When work is ready to begin, the old bridge will be closed to traffic. The transfer is expected to take from one to two days.

Experts to Study Methods of Aiding Mexican Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In an effort to coördinate and make effective the program of regeneration of the prisoners on the penal island colony known as Tres Marias, off the Pacific Coast, the Mihistry of the Interior has appointed a special commission of experts, who will spend a month or more among the prisoners.

The commission will make a detailed study of existing conditions and then will draft a new set of regulations to govern the more or less irregular activities in the penal colony.

Meanwhile the ministry has sent to the director of the penal colony temporary orders as a preparation for the new regulations.

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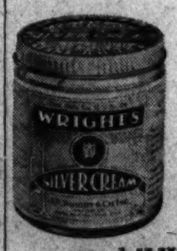

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Warship Building Found in Conflict With Peace Pleas

Christian Endeavor Speakers Cannot Fit Program To Roosevelt Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14—Plans of the American Navy Department for an extended ship building program were criticized as being in conflict with President Roosevelt's appeal to the nations to outlaw war, by speakers who addressed the closing sessions yesterday of the International Christian Endeavor Convention.

Dr. Harry Thomas Stock of Boston, director of college work for the Congregational and Christian Churches of North America, said:

"Young people's loyalties are being unfairly twisted and tested. President Roosevelt has called the nations of the world to pledge themselves against war. The Navy Department, however, has embarked on the greatest naval building program in history, to bring our navy to parity with the British navy.

Back Peace Program

"Is the President sincere? I maintain he is, but the churches must back him to the limit on the peace program or nothing will come of it. Good will versus guns is the conflict in our foreign policy. We cannot have both. The armed man is not an agreeable companion. His very power to injure or kill makes him arrogant and suspicious. Young people should find a medium in the churches through which in time of peace they can show their colors and make known their opposition to further warfare. There are sacrifices enough to be made to redeem our social order."

"In some cities, to say you are for world peace is to label yourself a 'red,' but the rank and file of workers for world peace are not 'reds,'" said Dr. Albert J. Anthony, dean of Auburn School of Religious Education at Auburn, N. Y., another speaker. He discussed "Youth's Stake in World Peace."

"My own sons play soldier and use the old unifrom and equipment which I brought back with me from the World War," said Dr. Anthony. "I want them to have the feeling of the soldier toward duty and the soldier's love of country, but I do not want them to have contempt for weaker persons or weaker countries.

Breeds Contempt

"The trouble with militarism is that the army system generally breeds in peace time a contempt for weaker nations and a fear of strong ones among the weak. Civilization does not come with fear and contempt.

"Cannons must cease to be our symbol for heroism. Let the church exalt the cross as the supreme symbol of the supreme sacrifice."

"If you would live great lives, follow the heroes," was the advice given delegates by Dr. Percy R. Hayward of Chicago, speaking for the International Council of Religious Education, "Learn about great men," he said. "Meet them. Find their sources of strength, which are usually in qualities like great faith, endurance, patience and unflinching and courageous honesty.

"Make yourself a specialist in some area. Choose some field, whether of full-time or part-time occupation, that will make you study hard, work hard, and practice long to acquire a skill. Any life can be a profession, entered into for the joy of doing something helpful for mankind."

Prisoners Turn Out $75,000,000 in Goods

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Prison labor produced goods valued at more than $75,000,000 last year. That was shown today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which, in a survey, counted 158,947 prisoners confined in state and federal prisons in 1932.

The 82,276 prisoners engaged in productive labor turned out 22,000,000 shirts valued at more than $8,000,000; 53,000,000 pounds of binder twine valued at more than $4,000,000, and more than 36,000,000 automobile license tags. Prison labor also built more than 1200 miles of new road, valued at more than $15,000,000.

Personal Alarm Clock Urged as Desideratum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Scarborough, Eng.

THERE is still plenty of scope for inventors, a recent conference here of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association was told.

Desirable inventions were said to include electric lights that can be operated from any point in a room by merely uttering a key word; an alarm clock that will only rouse the person wanting to be wakened; a watch that will remind the owner to wind it; matches that cannot be ignited by children; pencils with wood that will wear down in company with the lead.

Business Women Seeking to Become Economic Leaders

Chicago Convention Plans Program of Work For Next Two Years

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 14—Every member trained to economic leadership is the program to which the National Federation of Business and Professional Women will adapt its work during the coming two years, according to plans drafted in today's sessions of the biennial convention here.

The organization is approaching the third year in its 10-year economic objective with an appeal to women to be politically active, interested in the election of qualified citizens to public office, either men or women, opposed to discriminations against women on the grounds of marriage or sex, and supporting a planned national economy with responsibility fixed upon the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

The resolutions presented today call for the upholding of labor codes, compulsory unemployment insurance, strengthening state labor departments and Federal control of banks. The clubs are asked to study municipal, county, state and national finances and taxation.

Entrance into the World Court, provided that the code of law does not contain inequalities of sex, and adequate support of public schools, are among the public questions presented and the organization is declaring its interest in its own field by urging vocational guidance to help young girls entering occupations and older women without present employment.

Today's topic in the convention is training through unified coöperative effort, the reports of national chairman showing how well the organization is qualified to fill this goal. Professional standards, education, public relations and international relations combined with government have been the topics for successive days of meetings this week leading toward the banquet last evening at which 3000 guests heard a group of women who have been first in public office tell what contribution women should make to government.

"Until women can walk alone philosophically they will not be independent," said Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning of Duluth, Minn., writer, who was the main speaker, and, "I want women to be sufficiently independent so that if their economic, their political, their personal relations all failed they still would not be bereft."

Mrs. Banning advised women that if they want influence in politics they must maintain a steady political interest, not fluctuating between campaigns, and said that the one thing which would get them into politics and keep them there as a useful force would be for each one to read a daily newspaper.

Canoeist Reaches New York

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Mr. Harald Thor Jensen, who set out from Montreal in a canoe last August to paddle his way to Vancouver around Cape Horn, paid his respects to Mayor John P. O'Brien Wednesday.

Labor of World Seen to Benefit By U. S. Example

Experiences of Recovery Plan Expected to Be Felt Universally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 14—Advances for labor, promoted both by domestic action and further coöperation by the United States with the international labor organization were envisaged for the near future in round-table discussions today at the Institute of Public Affairs here.

The vast body of experience that the United States is building up under its economic and social recovery legislation cannot help but influence other countries and produce reactions in those countries, Mr. Leifur Magnusson, United States representative of the International Labor Office, told the League of Nations round table. Nations and not trades are competing these days and nations therefore, must agree on wage levels, night work, employment of women and children, employment exchanges, unemployment insurance and similar subjects, he said.

Declaring that economic nationalism does not diminish the need for coöperation between nations, Mr. Magnusson pointed out that the labor standards are increasingly the subjects of agreement between nations and, "as economic nationalism grows the significance of such agreements will grow proportionately."

Labor to Collaborate

That the American Federation of Labor will advocate collaboration with the League of Nations in the labor field was predicted by Mr. Spencer Miller Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education League of America. Mr. Miller expressed the belief that there will be much closer coöperation between labor of this nation and others in the near future.

Requirements for proficient administration of unemployment insurance acts in the United States were described before another round table by Dr. I. M. Rubinow, former member of the Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance, as follows: No profit, no commercial competition, complete divorcement from partisan politics, high technical competence, broad social vision and sympathy with the working masses. Dr. Rubinow's statement was given special significance by the announcement by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that several of the industrial codes now being formulated will contain provisions for unemployment reserves.

"Such qualifications," Dr. Rubinow continued, "cannot be easily found in the type of applicant for a government position who claims it as a proper reward for services rendered on election day." Pointing out that mistakes may be made, he asserted that "no matter how serious, they could not result in so gruesome a neglect of human values as we have been witnessing since 1929."

Japanese vs. Chinese

The Japanese position in the Manchurian situation was defended before the Far East round table by Mr. Takashi Komatsu, of the Japan Economic Federation, and Mr. Roy H. Akagi, lecturer at Columbia University, who declared that Japan was willing to sacrifice its permanent position on the League Council in order to deliver Manchuria from what they called "the disorderly government of China." They denied that Japan has any thought of waging a war of conquest in any part of the world.

In reply, Mr. Hubert S. Liang, representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, declared that "The iron rule of Japan has not succeeded and cannot succeed in Manchuria. In spite of the rosy picture painted on conditions in the puppet state of Manchoukuo by Japanese propagandists," he contended, "the conditions in Manchuria today are actually worse than before the Japanese occupation.

"The 30,000,000 Chinese in Manchuria are living in a constant state of terror, uncertainty and resentment against Japanese dominance," he said.

Developments in the Far East during the last year and a half were described as alarming to those who thought the new order of government designed to arouse China from its political inertia was at hand by Mr. Chih Meng, associate director of the China Institute of America, in an address to the institute last night.

"If the Chinese people are not left alone to freely work out their political destinies, and if the peace machinery proves to be impotent to guarantee them this freedom," he warned, "then they may be compelled to undergo a second childhood in reverting to the short-cut method of dictatorship and militarism."

In an address on the World Court last night, Representative David J. Lewis, (D.) of Maryland, declared that war results from the failure of human society to provide law and order institutions. "Even in a community of saints," he said, "peace and order could not prevail long without judicial institutions to determine controversies between individuals."

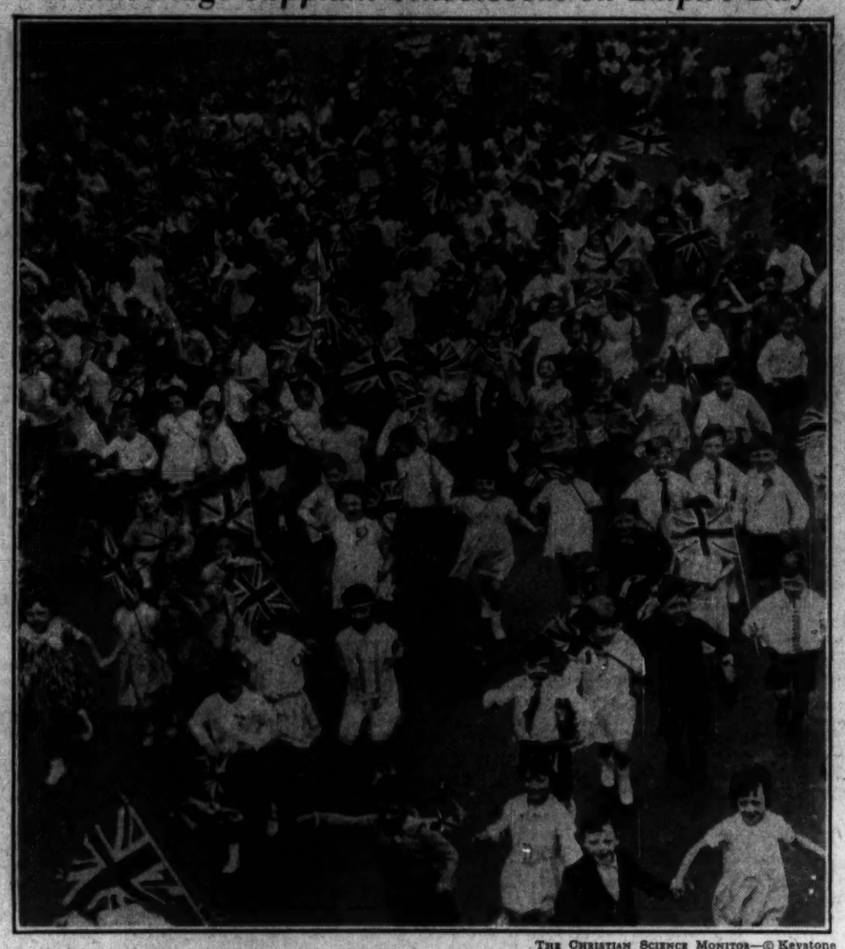
Sebrell Inducted As Shriners' Head

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14 (AP)—The Imperial Council ended its fifty-ninth annual session at the national Shriners' convention yesterday with a simple ceremony inducting the newly elected Imperial Potentate, Mr. John H. Sebrell of Norfolk, Va.

While the 780 members of the council watched in silence, Mr. Lou B. Winsor of Grand Rapids, Mich., the oldest member of the council and the oldest Past Potentate, administered the oath of office to the new head of North American Shrinedom.

The other newly elected officers were then sworn in and the council adjourned, to meet next June in Minneapolis.

British Flags Supplant Schoolbooks on Empire Day



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

TYPICAL SCENE OF CHILDREN ASSEMBLING FOR ANNUAL CELEBRATION

Enthusiasm for a Patriotic Display Shown in the Happy Faces of the Youngsters Is Raised to a Higher Degree by the Fact That Empire Day Is a School Holiday—a Combination Dear to Childhood.

Educational Surge Expected to Result From More Leisure

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—The compulsory education age pushed up to 20 years and a reduction of student fees were seen as possibilities in the field of higher education by Prof. John Dale Russell of the University of Chicago. There are likely to be outcomes of the new trend toward a social and economic planning, he told the Institute for Administrative Officers meeting on his campus.

If industry intends not only to shorten the working week, but to postpone the age at which entrance into employment is permitted, then society will have to care for the young people not wanted in industry. The answer must be schools, he declared.

"If we are to have a planned society," Professor Russell continued, "it is absolutely essential that the point of view from which higher education is maintained be that of the ultimate benefit to society as a whole."

Formal dismissal of a student, except in cases of gross misconduct, should be abandoned entirely by colleges and universities using comprehensive examinations, declared Aaron J. Brumbaugh, dean of students at the University of Chicago.

Children of Britain Hail Empire Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With gayly waving flags, hundreds of thousands of British school children welcomed Empire Day recently. To the youngsters the occasion meant a holiday. Grown-ups remembered that it commemorated the birthday of Queen Victoria.

Empire Day was founded by Lord Meath at the beginning of the present century as a reminder to Great Britain of its ties and responsibilities as an imperial people. The movement to set aside a special day met with some opposition at first.

Seventy Perish in Volga On Overcrowded Launch

VAROSLAVL, U. S. S. R., July 14 (AP)—Seventy persons perished when an overcrowded river launch, taking locomotive shop workers and their families on an excursion up the Volga River on July 9, capsized three miles from here, it was disclosed today.

The little craft had a capacity of 125 passengers, but twice that number were jammed into it. The others were saved. The public prosecutor is taking steps to punish those responsible for the overcrowding. Varoslavl, a city on the Volga, is 173 miles northeast of Moscow.

Taxicab Rates Cut In Chicago Reach Lowest in Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Taxicab rates here yesterday plunged from the highest to the lowest in the country.

A rate war broke out and cut followed cut. It now is cheaper to ride a little way in a taxi than in a street car. Buses here may permanently shift out of the semi-luxury class into the field of "mass transportation," where taxies compete with buses, suburban railroads, and street and elevated cars.

Talk of the largest company, the Yellow Cab, which originated here, swinging over to this new basis came from its president, as his company finally climbed down in its charges. An insurrection among independent drivers pushed on the cuts. Officials of the Checker Taxi Company stood pat for the old rates, but the greater part of the men driving Checker cabs rebelled and installed their own prices. Cars cruising the city with cards in front, "15-5" advertising the price cut, began scooping in the business.

The City Council gave backbone to the lower sentiment in Chicago by passing an ordinance for reduction. Yellow Cab went into the Federal Court for an injunction and yesterday was denied.

China 'Making Haste Slowly' Toward Western Ways, Shih Says

Contrasts Haphazard and Halting Gains of Nation to Japan's Rapid Transformation Based Upon Order by Rulers Instead of Infiltration

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14 — Stumbling along in adjusting itself to the new world, China is nevertheless working ahead toward a new civilization, Dr. Hu Shih, "Father of the Chinese Renaissance," declared July 12 at the University of Chicago. The noted Chinese scholar, who is credited with bringing on the recent language reform of China, is reporting on cultural trends in modern China.

The ideas of the Western World were imposed on Japan from above, by the ruling class, said Dr. Hu Shih. In China, Western civilization made its way up through the masses.

"The advantages of such an orderly and efficient progress as prevailed in Japan are obvious," commented the professor of philosophy at the National University of Peiping, "but there are some important disadvantages. Japanese leaders undertook this rapid transformation at a time when even the most farsighted could see and understand only superficial phases of the Western civilization. Many other phases have escaped their attention.

Engrafted Culture

"In short, the rapid cultural transformation in Japan has been achieved with too great a speed and at too early a date to allow sufficient time for the new ideas and influences to penetrate into the native institutions and attain a more thorough cultural readjustment.

"The whole affair has assumed the form of engrafting an alien culture on the stock of traditional Japan. Much of the traditional culture is artificially protected by a strong shell of militant and nationalistic sentiment. Much that is preserved is of great beauty and permanent value; but not a little of it is primitive and pregnant of grave dangers of volcanic eruption.

"Whereas control in Japan has been in the hands of the ruling class, the cultural changes in China have always been from the people. Such changes are necessarily slow, but sometimes they can be very rapid. It took less than a year for bobbed hair to become a fashion in all the cities. Even the use of the spoken language in writing, both prose and poetry, in place of the classical literary language was adopted among all young students in the course of only three or four years.

China Slow to Change

"The disadvantages of such diffused processes of cultural penetration are numerous: they are slow, desultory, sometimes blind and indiscriminate, and often wasteful. But there are also undeniable advantages. They are voluntary; that is, a new idea or usage must first convince the people of its distinct superiority in utility or convenience before it can acquire general acceptance. The changes often come about by almost imperceptible replacement or modification of the old by the new.

"If anything is retained of the old, or any of the old things is thrown overboard, both the conservation and the change have been voluntary and probably practical and reasonable.

"In this [illegible] China has also succeeded in [illegible] about a cultural transformation which, though painfully slow and piecemeal, and lacking coördination and coherency, may yet culminate in solving some of our basic problems of life and culture, and achieve a new civilization not incompatible with the spirit of the New World."

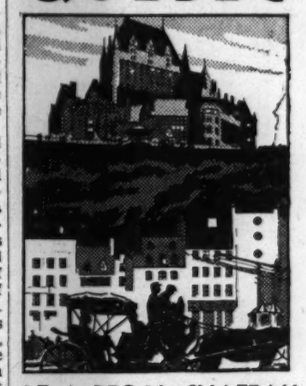
Degree Courses Added To Atlanta Night School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Expansion of the University System Evening School's classes held in Atlanta to extend its courses so that work leading to Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees may be taken has been announced by Dr. George M. Sparks, director.

The school had 500 students enrolled last year, most of whom were employed in business during the day-time, representing 300 business concerns. The faculty consists of 30 members.

JOYOUS DAYS IN OLD QUEBEC



AT A REGAL CHATEAU WITH *Scaled-Down* PRICES

WOULDN'T it be fun not to hurry—not be hot nor dusty—to live in a real Chateau with French 17th century houses at its feet? To play golf at Kent, with tea, or what have you, beside a thrilling waterfall? To see Ile d'Orleans, where people leave their ox-ploughs once a year to "make the trip" to Quebec? To motor to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Indian Lorette, Tewksbury? It should pep up your morale—and your disposition . . . Just 15 hours away—to a Chateau *Fit for a Prince, and That Fits Your Pocketbook!*

REDUCED SUMMER ROUND TRIP RAIL FARES

Reservations from Canadian Pacific, 405 Boylston St., Boston; 344 Madison Ave., New York; 1500 Locust St., Philadelphia, or write Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Chateau Frontenac

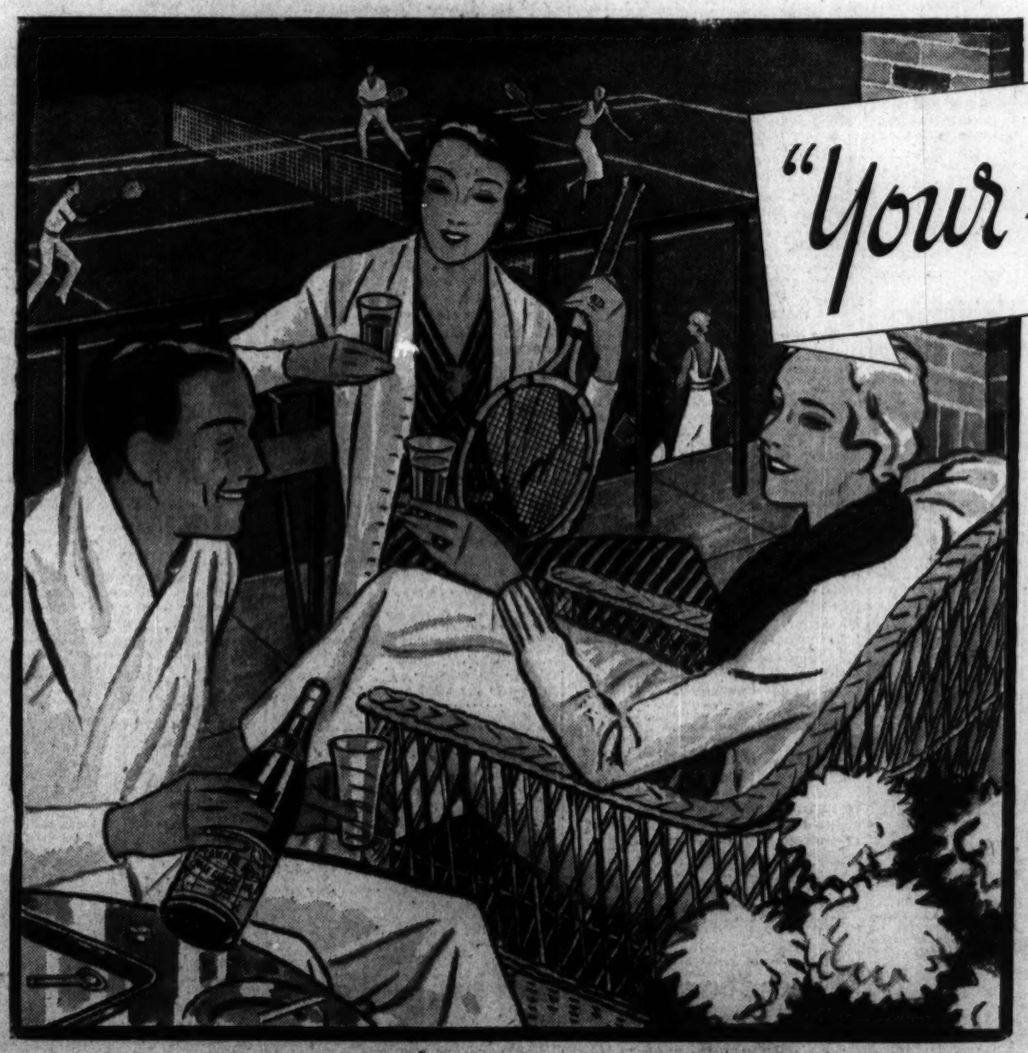
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Forget the weather

YOU CAN—if you eat more crisp, light foods—fewer heavy hot dishes. Kellogg's Corn Flakes should come first on your list.

Enjoy with milk or cream and add fruits or honey. Rich in energy — and so easy to digest they don't "heat you up." Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

Kellogg's for Koolness



Half the fun of a stirring round of exercise is the long, cool, refreshing drink at the end. And here there are no losers. For impartially, Canada Dry brings winner and loser alike its welcome zest.

Thirsty and hot you may be . . . but the first sip makes you feel a little less thirsty and a whole lot cooler. Sip by sip, as your drink goes down, your spirits go up.

This fine old beverage is a treat at any time. But it takes a hard-fought set of tennis, or a round of golf to make you realize just *how* good it is! For then it always hits the spot. Then its coolness is like the glacier snow. Its flavor the very essence of the sunny Jamaica ginger fields.

Have a case or carton of Canada Dry sent home. Most stores sell them.

BUY THE BIG BOTTLE . . . FOR ECONOMY

Not just a large bottle but a BIG 28-ounce bottle making 5 full glasses. Canada Dry is also available in the regular 12-ounce size.

CANADA DRY

Prodigal Nature Spurns 'Old Man Of the Mountain'

Steel, Mortar and the Toil Of Men Save Falling Face Of Famous Profile

Nature has been prodigal with her works of art and in her conception of them. But, like a prodigal, nature is sometimes careless of her art afterward. Take the "Old Man of the Mountain" in New Hampshire, for instance. "Saving Face," an allusion that Orientals appreciate, seems to be far removed from New Hampshire, yet, men have saved the face of the "Old Man" from its beneficent but careless giver.

Men could not imitate rock, so they used their own, though somewhat less beautiful methods of preservation—steel and mortar. The "apprentice to nature" was an expert quarryman from Quincy, Mass., who worked out a method of anchoring the slipping stone that forms the forehead of the "Old Man" back to its original ledge.

In 1872, members of the Appalachian Mountain Club discovered that his forehead stone slowly was sliding off its supporting ledge. It was said that once it began to slide, it would take off the nose stone in its descend and ruin the profile forever. Not until 1915 was the profile measured for preservation work and in 1916 the task was undertaken.

Anchoring was done by Lewis-blocks and turnbuckles. Lewis-blocks are triangular pieces of steel used by quarrymen in lifting stones. When keyed into a rock they provide a firm grip. Six of these were drilled into the forehead stone and its supporting ledge. Three heavy steel rods with turnbuckles and clevises upon their ends were fastened to the Lewis-blocks and drawn tight by the turnbuckles. The forehead stone now is hung like a hinge so that though ice and frost heavings may lift it, the steel bars will prevent it from slipping off.

Later a wall of stones was mortared in on the profile-forming side to prevent light from showing through and spoiling the effect from the ground. Since none of this preservation work is visible from below, the profile is seen as nature originally formed it.

The work was completed in eight days, late in October, 1916. During three of these days clouds were so dense upon the summit that the working party had to walk roped together. One man often could not see another 25 feet away. The steep slope of the mountain prevented the use of draft animals. Wind, ice, snow, and slippery surfaces customary at that season, added to the difficulties. The anchor bars together weighed about 450 pounds and had to be packed up the mountain on foot as well as the necessary drills, hammers, blocks, ropes, paint, food and water.

Local history states that the profile was discovered in 1805 by Nathaniel Hall, a roadbuilder of Thornton, N. H., a town not far from Franconia, where the profile is located. He camped for the night at the lake near the foot of the mountain, since known as Profile Lake. In the morning while out in the woods he happened to look up from a spot on the lake to behold, as he said, the most wonderful face he had ever seen! He forgot his original errand and hastened to bring friends to confirm his discovery.

In 1872, when the profile-forming ledges were discovered, as well as the precarious condition of the forehead stone, the account published in the local papers caused quite a bit of agitation for preservation. But at the time, nothing was done about it.

In 1906, a minister in northern New Hampshire, whom the profile always had interested since childhood, made the first trip to measure and photograph it, after having studied a way to reach the profile by observing the mountain through field glasses from the road below. He took the matter of preservation to Colonel Greenleaf, owner of the area and its summer hotels, but as no method of securing the stone to the ledge was thought feasible the matter again was dropped.

The minister persisted in his preservation campaign for 10 years and finally, in 1915, induced the Quincy quarryman to visit the profile head. In 1916 the matter was taken to the Governor of the State and his Council. It was decided to undertake the preservation work at State expense immediately, as the forehead stone was slipping at the rate of one-half inch a year, and had but four inches to travel before it would be overbalanced and topple down.

When the noted summer hotel near the profile burned in 1923, economic reasons, it is said, forced the owner to consider sale of the timber in Franconia Notch. With the preservation of the profile a "fait accompli," the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests sponsored the cause of buying it back for the people. The price set for purchase was $400,000, of which the society contributed $100,000 left to it as a beneficiary by Mr. James J. Storrow.

The New Hampshire Legislature appropriated $200,000 in 1925 and the remaining $100,000 was contributed by individuals through a vigorous campaign conducted by the women's clubs of the State. In 1928 papers finally passed transferring ownership of the Franconia Notch tract to the State. New Hampshire controls the upper five-sixths of the notch where the Profile, Profile Lake and Echo Lake are located. The society controls the lower sixth, operating the Flume and Basin concessions. All of these spots attract thousands of visitors yearly.

As visitors in their cars drive up the Daniel Webster Highway through the cool woods of Franconia Notch, let them remember, as the profile bursts upon their awed gaze, to thank those who must have felt the words of Milton:

Earth felt the wound; and Nature from her seat,
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe
That all was lost.

—and had the courage to reverse them.

Nature Built, But Men Preserved

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN AT CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H.

Left—Steel Turnbuckle Rod and Clevises on the Profile Side of the Rock, Showing Mortared Wall Built to Prevent Light from Showing Through and Spoiling the Effect from the Ground. Right—Profile Rock as Nature Formed It, With Preservation Work Invisible.

State Estimates Amount Needed From Federal Aid

Plans to Spend Funds on Highway Program and Public Works

Massachusetts is counting its change to see how much it can spend on highways and public works to balance an estimated $23,000,000 to $27,000,000 which the State is to receive as its slice of a huge federal distribution of relief funds.

This commonwealth fits into the national appropriation figure in four distinct places. Under the federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, which will result in an ultimate distribution of $500,000,000 to the states, Massachusetts will obtain from $12,000,000 to $16,000,000 for welfare relief. There are no strings attached to this fund, it being an outright gift to the State from the Federal Government on the basis of $1 for every $3 spent by the commonwealth for needy assistance.

A second source of federal revenue is $6,000,000 to be obtained as federal aid for highways which is granted annually but is being more generously proportioned this year. These funds are based on the mileage of federal aid roads in the State.

Thirdly, the Commonwealth will receive about $5,000,000 under the terms of the so-called federal industrial recovery plan whereby the Federal Government contributes 30 per cent of all the funds expended by the State for public works and highway construction of its own.

Finally, Massachusetts will benefit from strictly federal projects which include harbor improvements, federal building construction and forest camp expansion.

How to spend the welfare appropriation is no mystery. This is one of the few definite programs. But where the money for highway and public works is to go is yet a crossword puzzle to State authorities. The point that they raise here is that the Commonwealth make sure the funds go for useful purposes and are not spent merely because the State has them.

With $6,000,000 coming to the State through federal aid, highway officials see the way clear to completion of the Worcester Turnpike into or near Brookline Village, the extension of the Alewife Parkway to Concord, construction of the proposed North Shore express road to Revere from the East Boston side of the new harbor tunnel for motorcars and possibly the start of the proposed central aerial highway around down-town Boston.

Federal aid funds will be distributed by the State to those counties and municipalities which need them the most.

Under the recovery program the State has to consider such projects as forest expansion, hospitals and prison developments. If the State pays $7,000,000 from its own pockets the Federal Government will give to it a check for $3,000,000 to continue this work. There is no limit to the sum that Massachusetts or any State can obtain from the Government on this plan except its own ability to furnish 70 per cent of the total.

The State already has outlined a list of highway construction projects that will require an outlay of $22,000,000. For this purpose proposals are in the Legislature for the State to borrow $17,000,000 and take the rest from the highway fund.

Encouraged by the prospects of Federal aid, Brookline selectmen yesterday filed a petition with the department of public works for an immediate start toward completing the Worcester turnpike. The project, it is said, would require about $1,700,000. The probability is that this will be one of the first projects tackled on the construction program.

To handle the complex problems of coördinating State activities with those of the Federal Government, a proposal is in the Legislature to appoint a special commission of five members, two to be appointed by the Governor, one each to be selected by the head of both legislative branches, and the other to be a member of the State finance commission.

Loans from the Federal Government would be amortized by bond issues to run for more than 20 years.

Penny Cafés That Pay Way Refit Men to Hunt for Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

cents more. Omit the pudding or the beverage, and your nickel will buy one of the three-cent orders: a meat cake, fruit salad, half a grapefruit, sliced peaches, a whole wheat crumb cake, lettuce and tomatoes, tuna fish salad.

To those who hadn't the nickel, a total average of 1200 five-cent meals have been served without charge daily at the five penny restaurants now operating in New York City. The total number of meals now being served in these restaurants averages more than 10,000 a day.

Today persons in need of one of these nickel meals must go to one of the 90 welfare organizations scattered about the city for a ticket. As some of these needy ones still have sufficient pride to dislike applying for charity in any guise, it is hoped by the penny restaurant managers that the city welfare department will soon see fit to reissue a license to permit applicants for tickets to stand in line near the mid-town restaurant, waiting their turn when a generous passer-by makes possible, by a donation of $1, for 20 of these men to eat. From 500 to 800 men have been in the Forty-third Street line twice daily, satisfied to wait an hour or more on the street for the pot-luck that will come to them in the crowd, a way of getting a meal ticket without asking somebody for it.

City Must Save Face

Why is the City Welfare Department holding up the license for this line? According to the best explanation obtainable, it is thought at City Hall that it "does not look well" at this time for such a line to be seen in a mid-town street. "At this time" may be interpreted as covering vaguely a preëlection period, during which Tammany would have the city wear as fair a face as possible. Thrusting a congregation of hungry men into the public eye twice daily, even on such an unfashionable thoroughfare as Sixth Avenue, is not precisely the best possible advertisement for the merits of the incumbent administration.

Even so, it is possible that the city authorities might decide that the line could be restored if enough people began to understand why the hungry were no longer in evidence. Hungry they still are, lounging on the Bryant Park benches or blocking the sidewalks in front of the employment agencies in such numbers that pedestrians who have somewhere to go and something to do must make frequent detours into the street.

However, to return to the bill of fare at the penny restaurants: For 10 cents there are such orders to be had as hard boiled eggs with cole slaw, tuna fish salad with cole slaw and tomatoes, hard boiled eggs with potato salad, cold cuts and potato salad.

There is a daily 10-cent special, selected from one of these: grilled hamburg steak, sauerkraut and beans in tomato sauce, hot roast beef sandwich, brown gravy and cole slaw, beef goulash with spaghetti in meat sauce, corned beef and cabbage, boiled codfish, parsley, cream sauce, cole slaw, boiled potato, boiled frankfurter, sauerkraut and beets in tomato sauce, grilled liver and onions, brown gravy and spaghetti. One of the pleasantest souvenirs to be noticed in the office of the Free Food Ticket Fund is a photograph of one Mr. Kelly feeding himself, his wife, and their six children—all for 64 cents.

Every Nickel Counts

The proximity of the mid-town restaurant to the besieged employment agencies brings many job hunters for a meal. Even a bowl of soup is a help to get through the day. If one doubts that there are people to whom a cent or two means the difference between going hungry and renewing their courage for the hunt for employment, let them consider the stories that are to be heard at the offices of the Free Food Ticket Fund, 17 East Forty-second Street, the organization that arranges for the distribution of the tickets for the nickel meals through the welfare groups.

Here one may hear of a young woman, once secretary to a Wall Street broker, who has two days' clerical work a week, and budgets herself to four-cent meals; a real estate man, out of a job for three years, living now in a cheap room within sight of the skyscraper where he used to rent a suite of offices, is glad to get beef stew with vegetables for five cents.

These and other part-time workers pay for their meals when they earn anything; otherwise they must apply to one of the food ticket agencies pending the time when the street line is restored. A policeman on the beat where this line has been maintained declared that less than half of the persons in line were homeless derelicts. The police get to be shrewd judges.

The Free Food Ticket Fund was established to enable those who wished to help the really needy—those who could not be sure that the money they gave when accosted on the street would not be spent for liquor. Instead of giving money, people are urged to give tickets when asked if they can spare a dime.

Besides the five penny restaurants in Greater New York, there are two in Washington, the newest there having been opened on June 22. These restaurants, though yielding no profit are self-supporting because of the huge and fast turnover. They have been established for the period of the present industrial readjustment only and are to be discontinued when the need for them ends.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch
6:00 Lanny Ross, tenor.
6:15 Irving Rose's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Ames 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Rondoliers; male quartet.
7:30 "Grin and Bearit," songs.
7:45 NBC, Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC Players: "Famous Loves."
8:30 Beraldi Ensemble.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, William Hard, speaking from London.
10:45 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:00 Announcements; sports; news.
11:30 NBC, Organ recital; chorus.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
8:15 NBC, Manhattan Brass Band.
8:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
8:45 "Musical Wanderings."
9:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
9:45 NBC, "Just Relax," comedy sketch.
10:00 NBC, Lum and Abner, skit.
10:30 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
10:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
11:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 Concert orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers: chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news.
8:00 Organ recital.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 Minstrel program.
8:45 "Salon Gems."
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Arthur Tracy, The Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Lou Holtz; Grace Moore; orchestra.
10:30 Harold Stern's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
8:30 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
8:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 Readings with organ.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Rowane's Pennsylvanians.
10:30 Recordings of Ravel's "Bolero," by Boston Symphony Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

8:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
8:30 Local feature program.
8:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble; soloist.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin Write, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 McGinley's Minstrels.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Tourains string ensemble.
8:00 Studio program and ensemble.
8:30 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland game reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements, news.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, programs.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:30-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (950kc-316m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Down East Minstrels.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:30-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

New Hampshire Seeks Protection for Hikers

CONCORD, N. H., July 14—Adequate protection for persons who climb mountains in New Hampshire is being considered by state officials, concerned over fatalities on trails on Mt. Washington.

Executive Councilor Charles E. Carroll, who is Mayor of Laconia, favors issuance of permits so that only those qualified and properly equipped might climb Mt. Washington. The executive council has also considered a requirement that guides be employed by hikers. While no official action has yet been taken, a number of state officials, including the state forester, Mr. John Foster, are seeking strict regulations to prevent tragedies, such as have overtaken recent mountain climbing parties.

Springfield Has Gain In Beer 'Restaurants'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14—Package stores opened here for the sale of legal beer have failed to pay expenses in many instances, and no fewer than four, some of them expensively furnished and conspicuously located, have closed their doors.

On the other hand the number of places providing accommodations for drinking beer on the premises, as an accompaniment of food, is on the increase, and large sums are being invested in some of them. There is a tendency to establish places markedly resembling oldtime saloons though containing the seating accommodations necessary to conform to the state law. One establishment, in a prominent location, formerly run as a restaurant, has draped the windows, put in ground glass in front, and reduced its menu to the narrow limits of sandwiches and beer.

Events

Esplanade concert, 8:30. Program as follows:
Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg, from "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni
Allegretto from symphony No. 7 Beethoven
Overture to "Rienzi".....Wagner
Second Movement, "Unfinished" symphony.....Schubert
Gypsy tango, "Jealousy".....Gade
Waltz: "The Skaters".....Waldteufel
Prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Puppet performance by Mr. Punch's Workshop, benefit Home and School Visitors' Association, home of Miss Elizabeth Putnam, Mascenomo Street, Smith's Point, Manchester, 5.
Wellesley Summer Institute of Social Progress: Address, "Planning for the Future," by Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 5. Open to public.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:48, 3:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Interdependence," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:48, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Board of Trade Seats Sold

CHICAGO, July 14—Two Board of Trade memberships sold at $14,500. Earlier a sale was reported at $14,000. Previous sale was $12,000.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably showers Saturday; slightly warmer tonight and in east portion Saturday.

Maine: Fair tonight, probably followed by showers Saturday; warmer in interior tonight; cooler in north portion Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by showers beginning late tonight or Saturday; warmer in south portion tonight; cool in north portion Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Saturday; probably showers Saturday afternoon.

Moderate to fresh southerly winds over north portion and moderate to fresh east shifting to south winds over south portion and mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday possibly with showers Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	70	Montreal	72	82
Bismarck	62	82	Nantucket	58	64
Boston	66	72	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	70	84	New York	62	78
Calgary	48	68	Norfolk, Va.	66	70
Charleston	70	74	North Platte	70	102
Chicago	74	84	Philadelphia	66	82
Cincinnati	70	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	110
Denver	72	94	Pittsburgh	66	82
Eastport, Me.	62	68	Portland, Me.	64	70
Hatteras	70	78	Raleigh	60	74
Honolulu, T. H.	78	80	St. Louis	80	94
7 p.m., July 13			St. Paul	72	94
Helena, Mont.	56	88	Santa Fe, N. M.	66	88
Huron, S. D.	64	92	Salt Lake City	74	100
Jacksonville	74	90	San Francisco	54	64
Kansas City	80	94	Seattle	56	78
Key West	84	92	Tampa	78	84
Los Angeles	60	82	Wichita, Kan.	74	92
Memphis	76	90	Williston, N. D.	60	80
Miami, Fla.	82	88			

A—9 a. m. July 14.
B—Maximum, July 13.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:52 p. m. Saturday, 9:18 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:30 a. m.

Canadian Eagle Oil Profits

LONDON, July 14—Canadian Eagle Oil Company, Limited, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, profit of $896,392 (Canadian currency) after deducting loss on oil trading, comparing with profit of $1,238,804 in 1931.

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Campfire Marshmallows	pkg	16c
J A Vinegar	qt bottle	12c
Certo	bottle	30c
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Chief of the Sarcees Proud Of His Northern Ancestry

Joe Big Plume Tells How His People Originated in North of Canada and Were Called Athapascans—Says Navajos Are Kin

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Fourth of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Redman haunts her portals and the Paleface treads her streets,
The Indian's stealthy footsteps with the course of commerce meets."

Thus wrote Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess of Calgary and Canada. True words indeed for no matter in what direction the visitor travels from Calgary he is sure to meet Blackfeet, Stonies or Sarcees. The latter are pleasantly situated on the outskirts of the city and the day the writer followed the trail to visit Joe Big Plume, head chief of the Sarcees by vote of his people and sanction of the Dominion, the weather was all that this enthusiastic eulogist of Calgary claimed for it when she wrote:

"Not hers the lore of ancient lands, their laurels and their bays;
But what are these compared to one of all her perfect days?
For naught can buy the jewel that upon her forehead lies—
The cloudless sapphire heaven of her territorial skies."

On his favorite mount and in his elaborately beaded buckskin costume Chief Joe Big Plume takes one back to the days when the Indians alone roamed the country and this reserved but good-humored Sarcee Chief certainly linked the unforgetable past with the intense present. Meeting him on horseback in the midst of the rolling wooded hills of the Sarcee Reserve, suggestive of New England country, he looked every inch a chief, and one almost expected to hear either him or his emissary issue that well-known order of the olden days when the tribe must seek out new hunting grounds:

"Hear ye, hear ye! the Head Chief orders that you break camp and be ready to start shortly after sunrise tomorrow, that the winter's supplies of meat and clothing material may be procured."

They No Longer Rove

No such command comes from Chief Joe Big Plume today for the Sarcees no longer rove from place to place but stay put and grow wheat and oats for the market and plenty of vegetables for themselves, while they have an income from leasing some of their lands to the whites. Besides, when the Sarcees trek to Calgary for Carnival Week, they go on horseback, in automobiles and wagons and no longer use, except for show purposes, the picturesque travois of tepee days.

That useful contrivance, made of two long poles, with two ends dragging on the ground, the other two attached to the flanks of a horse, was as useful as ornamental and could transport children and tepee coverings, clothing and household utensils. A few such travois are sure to be seen whenever these Indians of the Plains parade.

However, Joe Big Plume brought the visitors back to the present time as with dignity and pride of possession he pointed out the scattering homes of the Sarcees and said: "There are not many of us, only 150, and we farm today instead of hunt. When our homes become too warm for the summer days we sleep outdoors or in tepees. There is the river that supplies us with water," pointing to Fish Creek, which could hardly be called a river.

What Joe Big Plume did not say was that every bit of water used for cooking or cleaning must be brought from that same Fish Creek and some of the homes were two miles distant from the river.

An Independent People

"My people," he went on, "have always been independent. At first when the Canadian Indians were put on reserves they settled us among the Blackfeet, but the Blackfeet are Plains Indians and we are Athapascans really and as the two tribes didn't think alike on anything, at last they settled us Sarcees here and here we will probably remain."

Realizing that one of his interested visitors was from the states he related how his people came down to the Province of Alberta.

"Long time ago," narrated Chief Joe Big Plume, "we lived way in the north and were called Athapascans and there are some still there now. Indians you know like to travel and did travel a great deal in the olden days. So one fine spring day when the snows were melting and the ice was going out of the rivers some of us started southward.

"All the ice, however, had not broken up and when we came to one river there was so much ice left that we started to cross it. A woman saw a horn sticking right up through the ice and took hold of it, but the horn broke off, there was a big hole and the water gushed up so fast that those of us who were crossing hurried to the farther shore and the rest were not able to reach us, so they continued on south, way south until they came to Arizona and New Mexico where they settled and are called Navajos. Our people in the north used to weave from the fiber of trees and that is why the Navajos are today such clever blanket weavers.

"Those of us who settled in this region were nicknamed Sarcees. Why, I don't know, for the word means 'short Indians' and you see most of us are rather tall. A lot of our customs have disappeared as we were among the Blackfeet so long, but our language has not changed one bit and we Sarcees have much pride and like to keep to ourselves."

Keep Their Dignity

An example of their exclusiveness was manifested at Calgary during Carnival Week. The Sarcees had their own space in the Indian village at Victoria Park, and they chose Friday morning to parade downtown. The Blackfeet had paraded Tuesday, the Stonies Thursday and now on Friday the Sarcees in single file rode into town and drew up by the curb on Seventh Avenue.

Both horses and Indians were resplendent in their gay beadwork. Chief Joe Big Plume sat his horse at the head of the line with an assistant chief, Pat Grasshopper, by his side. That long line of Sarcee horsemen extended down Seventh Avenue a quarter of a mile, and more, where they remained almost motionless not five minutes but three hours, while cowboys came in their chuck wagons and made flapjacks right in front of them.

Though the Sarcees may have wanted one of those good-smelling and free flapjacks, not one Indian extended his hand for one. That would have been too undignified, but they enjoyed watching the passing show as Powder River Jack Lee and Kitty Lee sang the songs of the range and as cowboys showed how cleverly they could lassoo the passers-by.

The Sarcees smiled but did not laugh, and remained an interested audience until noontime came and Chief Joe Big Plume headed his horse for the Indian village, the other Sarcees following, not in a straight line, but circling and then forming the figure eight to the delight of the admiring spectators, until at last they came to the gates of Victoria Park and their noonday meal.

Every Inch a Chief

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHIEF JOE BIG PLUME

Central System For Welfare Held Needed in Boston

Division of Responsibility Alleged the Cause Of Inefficiency

Boston's latest welfare disbursements furore is now declared traceable to the tendency of city functions to "just grow" like Topsy. While hints of fraud and gross incompetency are bandied about, it develops that the fault, largely, lies with the system of 12 overseers that evolved from a hit-or-miss, sectional manner of dealing with relief in the city in the earliest stages of welfare work.

The present difficulty instead of being merely an isolated abuse is one of long standing, according to Mr. Robert E. Cunniff, of the finance commission, in charge of the present investigation. The commission for 23 years has sought to modernize the system of welfare disbursements in Boston. To that end it has persistently brought national welfare experts here to study the situation.

Every investigation showed, Mr. Cunniff said, that the methods used were "unscientific." Records and data were alleged to be in a hodge-podge condition, and always the administrative nemesis of divided responsibility thwarted remedial action. There have always been abuses. Never did Boston have a system that would efficiently handle even the ordinary run of demands. Thus, when the business of the department was increased a hundred fold, it found itself swamped.

Historically, the reason for the board of 12 overseers can be traced to when municipalities were first authorized to distribute relief to their citizens. Boston sent out visitors to different sections of the city. Finally there were 12 such, who were the clerks, the paymasters and the supervisors, of the whole relief system. The next step was for this body of 12 men to drop all duties but supervisory ones, which they did, hiring other workers. Finally it became a board of 12, justifying its numbers by what was thought to be a need for representing racial and religious groups. Such necessity has now disappeared, Mr. Cunniff averred.

According to the statutes governing the functioning of the welfare department, no disbursement can be made without prior approval of the board. With the increase of cases, it became impossible, even if the overseers set all day for every day in the week, to fulfill such a duty. They give broad general powers to subordinates to make these disbursements. Thus the board was forced to assume a responsibility for acts that it could not closely scrutinize.

The issue now seems to entail the sweeping away of the cumbersome board, with its divided responsibility and its antiquated origin, in favor of a system which will centralize responsibility.

Practically all proposals envisage a single salaried commissioner. The difference of opinion centers about the method for appointing the commissioner. The finance commission is understood to favor a commissioner, appointed by the Mayor, with two deputies and an advisory council.

There is a definite reluctance to permit appointment of the commissioner by the Mayor. Mr. Edwin Deering Brooks, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, today evidenced his disapproval of increasing the power of the Boston Mayor over the welfare department.

Puss-Meow Puzzles Quail by Calls Of Bobwhite With Catbird Accent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., July 14—Puss-Meow, a pet catbird at the Audubon Bird Sanctuary appealed to Mr. William Taylor, superintendent, today for a permanent injunction to silence all quail in the territory occupied by catbirds.

It seems Puss-Meow's reputation and the reputations of all his kind are at stake. Catbirds are supposed to be experts at the exasperating art of imitating. They claim that in their repertoire of bird songs they can produce at will the notes of all native birds.

Today Mr. Taylor in making his usual rounds of the sanctuary stopped to listen to what he thought were two quail giving their christian and family names to all early risers who would listen.

"Bob-Bobwhite," proclaimed the first. Then to make sure everyone got the name right he repeated, "Bobwhite."

"Bob-Bub-Beet," stammered the second, and the mispronounciation seemed to come from a clump of bushes near by. Mr. Taylor crept up slowly to see if he could catch a glimpse of the quail, for these birds are rather wild and hard to see. But instead of a young quail practicing, it turned out to be a catbird which had been brought up as a pet by the superintendent's daughters.

The true Bobwhite in the distance continued with his self-introductionary exercises, but try as he might, Puss-Meow could not get more than one or two syllables correct. Finally he gave it up and stamped his feet on the soft turf in exasperation.

Of course, in the face of the National Industrial Recovery Act which seeks to insure everyone of a job, it is rather doubtful if the injunction sought will be granted, for such a proceding would throw countless thousands of worthy members of the Songbird's Union completely out of work.

Old Tavern Exhibit at Rockport

ROCKPORT, Mass.—The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Rockport Art Association is arranged in two sections, the first of which is now on view in the galleries at the Old Tavern. It includes 91 oils, 35 etchings, drawings and designs, and eight pieces of sculpture.

The exhibition abounds in good representational canvases. Here and there one may sense an infusion of more radical viewpoints not strong enough, however, to dominate or even to flavor the show.

New viewpoints are various. Sometimes they approach distortion, as in the house and tree shapes by Sidney Raynes; sometimes they reveal themselves in severe simplification, as in the impressive "Stone Houses" by Yarnell Abbott, almost too geometrically set on the round of the hill, yet interesting in their dark masses and in the slant compositional effect of the shadow treatment.

Massive laying in of essentials is felt strongly in Eric Hudson's harbor scene against massive rock hills, "Manavo," emotionally deep in pigmentation, with dull orange accenting the rich blues, grays, browns and blacks. This conception of composition is, in fact, the antithesis of "Building a Gloucesterman," by H. A. Vincent, in which emphasis is placed upon the breaking up of masses, the bickering of boatyard details, and the great red hulk so curiously lacking in solidity.

Modern machinery is uppermost in "Locomotive," by Walter H. Kilham, who, like so many other contemporaries, finds pattern interest in a study of mechanical parts. He does not show the locomotive as an entity, but rather part of its machinery in action, with steam cutting the metal geometry and creating what might seem a puzzle picture, yet which, when carefully studied, is seen to be literal. This composition, in water color, is among the more unsual conceptions in the present exhibition.

Less hackneyed, also is "Loblolly Cove," by Richard A. Holberg, who, instead of giving a literal transcription of a lobsterman against a background of sea and hills, brings to what he sees a simplifying interest in design forms. This effort is, unfortunately, confused by too great adherence to realism in spots. Interesting, also, is "Sunshine and Shadow, Hawaii," by Edith A. Abbott, with its deep color simplification of angular mountains against the soft round flow of a foreground tree in higher keyed green.

There is a suavity in the work of A. T. Hibbard that would indicate a mental pattern set. W. Lester Stevens, on the other hand, is evidently trying for new effects in his effort to edge pine trees with gold against the gold of water.

Good realistic landscape comes from George W. Bardwell, Marian P. Sloane and H. Boylston Dummer; a brisk marine from Reynolds Beal, with wave and rock interpretations of obvious realism from such painters as Parker Perkins, Galen J. Perrett, and Emile A. Gruppe. "Pomp and Circumstance," by George T. Le Boutillier, "Three Musketeers," by Angelina V. Stevens, and "Rockport Still-Life," by Yarnall Abbott, are among the more interesting still-life compositions.

There are few figure pieces. Perhaps the most stimulating is "School Girl," by Bernard I. Green, a young girl in a dark interior, placed diagonally toward background light. "Eleanor," by Samuel F. Hershey, with flat figure, red bloused and brown skirted, against a flat harbor, gull-accented background, reminds one of Provincetown, and would seem a faint echo of Hawthorne.

William C. McNulty, represented by "Circus," a water color, and several black and whites, lends much more character interest to the exhibition. For the most part his contributions are sketches of New York, and range from types of midtown or East Side to an excellent panoramic study of New York skyscrapers, geometrized by their shadows.

Sculpture, while included in virtually all the Cape Ann summer shows, is the weak spot in the art armor. Few pieces are shown, and those few give scant indication of the ability of the exhibitors. The best head, perhaps is, "Portrait of Mrs. M. Wescott," by Clyde C. Bathurst; although "Thug," by Franz H. Danghausen, has much more character, with its bullet shape, little eyes, open mouth and small ears. "Baby and Frog Fountain," a sketch for a larger composition, by Richard H. Recchia, present the usual in fairy-tale garden sculpture, while that same artist's "Abstract Sea-Gull" gives an opposite approach toward composition and the delineation of forms.

Among the painters exhibiting are Charles Curtis Allen, Charles P. Gruppe, Hal Ross Perrigard, Maurice Compris, Donald B. Barton, John M. Buckley, Antonio Cirino, Anthony Thieme, Marguerite S Pearson, Gertrude Martin Tonsberg, Leighton R. Cram, Nicola D'Ascenzo, Gifford Beal, represented by two prints devised from larger paintings. Harrison Cady and Miss Gabrielle De V. Clements; among the sculptors one may find Viggo Brandt Erickson and Leila Usher.

The second part of the exhibition will open on Aug. 9. D. G.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, July 16

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK — Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and WBXK, 62.50m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

Boys in Moto-Cart Spurn Red Lights In Sidewalk Rivaling of Road Speed

Transportation problems in today's mechanized era do not confine themselves to the older generation. The necessity for speed in an advancing civilization is felt as much by 14-year-old Bill and Harry as by their respective fathers—whose 8-cylinder, free-wheeling, supercharged vehicles think nothing of doing a cool "90 per" when the need arises.

Frank Bergeson and Russell Barnstead of this city, puzzling over the problem, came upon a somewhat original solution. The age for pushing one's cart along with one foot dangled over the side had definitely come to an end, they agreed. Without any very weighty consideration of the technological unemployment aspect, they set to work to eliminate the outmoded footwork.

Obtaining an old Smith motor wheel, which in the days when bicycles were common might be seen occasionally attached to a rear wheel for motivating power, the boys built it on to the rear end of their cart chassis.

Traffic lights, motor cycle officers, and the countless problems of the modern traffic maze are not problems for Frank and Russell. In fact, the "moto-cart" faces no traffic difficulties—except for pedestrians. As honking horns, whirring engines and screeching brakes, combine in making a busy corner, the boys chug their little machine unconcernedly—along the sidewalk.

While most motorists worry about "how many miles to the gallon," the "moto-cart" has its own special type of running expenses. Without transmission, gear shift or crank, the machine is started by pushing the motor wheel along the pavement. A single day's driving had worn practically smooth a tire which Frank said he had bought in the morning. As to gas, the boys think that the old vacuum tank they are using leaks more than it feeds to the motor.

Questioned about licenses, the boys were not quite sure.

"We don't know yet," admitted Russell. "But we're going to run the thing until they tell us not to."

Rail Union Elects

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14 (AP)—Mr. A. O. Smith of Chicago and Mr. George W. Laughlin of Florence, S. C., were reelected assistant grand chief enginers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers yesterday. Their election followed that of Alvanley Johnston, who retained his post as grand chief engineer.

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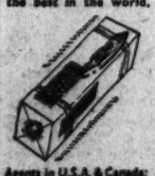
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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Dressing Up the Salad

I—French Dressing and Its Variations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS an easy matter to make even the plainest, most ordinary salad much more interesting. Whatever kind it may be, an intriguing flavor and charm can be given by means of the dressing used on it. Although French, mayonnaise and boiled dressings are the foundations of nearly all salad dressings, these may be varied in endless and delightful ways, to suit the salads with which they are served.

To start with French dressing and its variations:

French Dressing

Plain French dressing usually is made in the proportions of two or three parts of olive or other salad oil to one part of vinegar, with salt and pepper added to taste, and all thoroughly beaten together, or shaken in a glass fruit jar, until emulsified. A sufficient quantity for a green salad for six persons is:

2 tablespoons vinegar
4 to 6 tablespoons oil
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

This dressing is suitable not only for lettuce, endive, or other greens, but for most other salads as well.

Variations

The splendid variations of this and the additions which may be made to it, resulting in dressings of real distinction, are almost unlimited.

To it may be added a dash of Worcestershire, for piquancy. This is good on lettuce or endive. Or add a small amount of tomato catchup if the salad contains vegetables or is a gelatine salad containing either meat or vegetables.

For a green or a vegetable salad French dressing is improved in the opinion of many individuals if to it is added a slice of raw onion or a little pimiento or a bead of garlic. Let stand to absorb the flavor, and remove before serving.

Chopped parsley adds much to the appearance of a plain French dressing.

When French dressing is to be served on a fruit salad, it is better if lemon juice is used in its making instead of vinegar, using the same amount as would be used of vinegar.

For a Plain Fruit Salad

A dressing which transforms a plain fruit salad, perhaps composed of apple, banana, or pears, is made by mixing together:

4 tablespoons salad oil
2½ tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon orange juice
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon paprika

Cut the fruit in pieces and let stand in the dressing for 10 minutes. Serve with a little of the dressing poured over.

Dress-Up for Plain Lettuce

A splendid dress-up for plain lettuce is made thus:

Mix
½ cup French dressing
1 hard-boiled egg, chopped,
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
2 tablespoons shredded pimiento
1 teaspoon minced chives, and
1 or 2 drops tabasco or Worcestershire sauce.

Roquefort or Cream Cheese

A tempting Roquefort dressing results from the addition to French dressing of one-quarter to one-half as much crumbled Roquefort as there is dressing. Beat together until the mixture is smooth. This is excellent on a salad consisting of lettuce or endive or one of plain vegetables.

Or cream cheese may be used. Mash
1 package cream cheese and add
½ cup salad oil
3 tablespoons lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt, and a few grains paprika. Beat until smooth.

This may be made richer and more delicate in texture if a little whipped cream is folded in just before serving.

For Vegetables or Meats

For salads composed of tomatoes, vegetables, or meats, an unusually pleasing dressing is made by combining:

1 cup French dressing
1 teaspoon tarragon vinegar, the mashed yokes of
2 hard-boiled eggs and
1 drop tabasco sauce. Garnish with the whites of the eggs cut into shreds.

And Here Are More

The following variations of plain French dressing are all good:

Mix together
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
3 tablespoons vinegar, and
¾ cup salad oil.

Or to
½ cup French dressing, add
1 tablespoon chopped anchovies or
½ tablespoon anchovy paste, and mix well.

Or to
½ cup French dressing add, just before serving,
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon chopped celery
1 teaspoon chopped onion and
1 teaspoon chopped parsley.

Or to
½ cup French dressing, add
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 hard-boiled egg, chopped,
1 teaspoon chopped onion
2 tablespoons finely chopped cooked beets.

Mint-Flavored

Mint-flavored French dressing gives a different and interesting flavor to an endive or lettuce salad or to a pear salad. Place a dozen bruised mint leaves in ½ cup vinegar and let stand half an hour or longer. Drain and bottle for use. It may be used instead of plain vinegar or added to plain vinegar in any quantity desired.

Or tie up in a muslin bag 2 cloves and a mixture of herbs, such as thyme, mint, parsley, and a bit of sage, and let them simmer in 2 cups vinegar for 30 minutes. Remove the bag and bottle the vinegar. A little of this added to plain vinegar will impart a subtle distinction to the plainest of salads.

Variations of mayonnaise and of boiled dressing will be published in the near future.

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Are You a Good Camper?

The Right Equipment Makes a Difference

This is the last of the three parts in which this article was divided. Parts I and II were published June 30 and July 7, respectively.

By MARY ARMSTRONG MELVIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR cots are army-type, khaki-colored canvas with wooden supports. These fold up into very compact units. The mattresses are also khaki-colored and weigh less than two pounds apiece, as they are filled with a special kind of finely shredded bark which makes them soft and comfortable. Yet even with these the three woolen blankets per person were not a bit too much for some of those cold summer nights. Unlike the folding chairs commonly used by campers, ours have canvas backs as well as seats, and small wooden arm rests, all of which make for real comfort. The folding table has a black composition top resembling oilcloth, which resists the heat and may be washed off. It may be rolled up compactly to fit into a bag.

The gasoline stove is one of the two-burner types which fits into a flat black metal case, with a handle, like a box for oil paints. These stoves are quick cookers, giving heat as hot as that from a plumber's torch if desired. They must be preheated, with extreme care, before the cooking process begins. These stoves require but little gasoline and are thus economical and easy to keep supplied.

Tools and Rope

As the ax has a flat end, it serves for a hammer as well as an important aid to fire-making. The ax must be sharp to chop wood well. A shovel is very necessary in a camp like ours for digging trenches at the sides of the tent to carry off the rain from the slightly inclined ground nearby and to bury refuse, but would not be needed in one of the large public camps which are cleared as to underbrush and leveled for tent sites. Extra rope is useful in constructing a cook tent, if desired, and for protection against rain by throwing a piece of canvas over rope tied to two trees. A sizable piece of oilcloth or canvas is needed to protect one's pile of wood and kindling from dampness.

It is convenient for each member of the party to have his own flashlight, kept within easy reach at night. The nails serve to hang pots and pans on a tree trunk, if desired, and in constructing any improvements which can be made with the boxes and wood available. Chloride of lime is valuable for sanitary purposes.

The nucleus of the pantry is our "grub box," as some campers call it, a stout wooden box with the top attached by rope hinges (pieces nailed to serve as hinges) in which we keep a number of the more perishable foods and those which must be carefully protected from dampness and insects, as bread, flour, sugar, powdered milk, salt and pepper, oatmeal, dry cereals, cake, crackers, etc. We kept it protected under the table at night, and wherever was most convenient during the daytime in good weather.

The enamel dishes are practical because they are indestructible and light in weight. Ours are plain white. Some come with simple decorations, if preferred. We managed well with four plates, four cups and saucers, and three soup bowls, by using the saucers separately, and the bowls for cereal or vegetables. Be sure to get cups with special hook handles open at the base, which permit close packing, one inside the other. Any plain cutlery will do for camp, preferably the steel and bone type knives and aluminum spoons. We had only three knives, one paring knife, four teaspoons, three forks and two tablespoons.

Special camp utensils come with detachable handles which may be folded back so that several pans can be packed inside a canvas bag. We took ordinary utensils, however, of the most inexpensive type and needed only one large and one medium saucepan, a frying pan, three covers with wooden knobs, a tin cup for boiling eggs and a small dishpan. Some wash dishes in a large saucepan instead. A special pot or pan for cooking a beverage should also be included.

If one is willing to rinse towels frequently, two face and two bath towels will suffice for each person; otherwise take more. Things smell so sweet when dried in the sunshine and breeze at camp that washing was a pleasure, even when one had to rinse in the lake water, bending low in the process. Two pillow slips and sheets apiece were sufficient for bed linen, by folding the double sheets lengthwise to serve as two.

What to Wear

The clothing question was solved for us both because my husband had woolen knickers, flannel shirts, golf stockings and camp shoes of the moccasin type on hand, and I had saved the equivalent from a previous summer in a boarding camp. Although there are newer styles of women's camp togs my knickers and linen shirts were quite satisfactory for the island.

Campers usually depend heavily upon canned foods because of the ease with which they can prepare meals from tins and because of the difficulty, oftentimes, to procure fresh products. With an eye to economy, I decided to buy our canned goods and staples at home, so as to avoid the possibility of being charged resort prices.

We discussed the foods which could be used as the pièce de résistance of meals—to be supplemented by fresh meat, fish, vegetables and eggs as we could get them—and listed these, indicating any we felt we might be willing to have a second time, if necessary. We found we could thus plan for 21 meals, lunches as well as suppers, if we had the following assortment: chicken, lamb stew, salmon, chipped beef, lobster, tuna fish, beef stew, clam chowder, spaghetti, chicken à la king, pepperpot soup, codfish cakes, hash, sardines, baked beans and fruit salad.

We took also some canned soups, cans of peas, corn, fruits of all kinds, as pineapple, cherries, grapefruit, raspberries and strawberries, as well as jam, cheese, crackers, dates, and raisins. By watching the sales I purchased the entire list to good advantage, and with little difficulty. As it turned out, however, there was a new chain store in the town near our camp, so I need not have brought so much. It was much easier to get meals, however, with an abundant supply of food within reach.

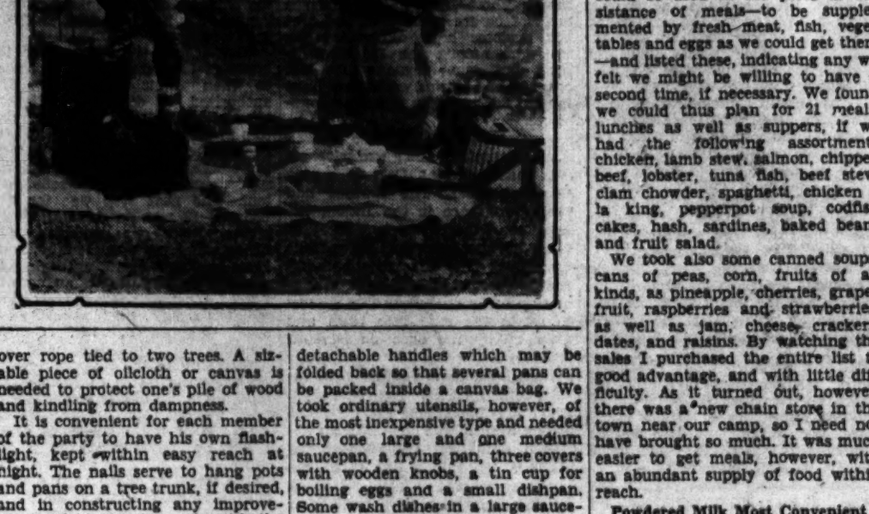
Powdered Milk Most Convenient

The milk problem was happily solved by taking along a can of powdered milk. This keeps indefinitely and when mixed with water makes a surprisingly good substitute for fluid milk—even acceptable on cereal—and when mixed double strength tastes like cream in hot drinks. When set in the shade butter keeps well in a glass jar, around which a damp rag is tied. The evaporation causes a chilling process which will also keep fresh milk and cream for a few hours. Pancakes made with sour milk and soda are popular on the camping trip and a boon to the thrifty tent-wife.

This year there was no indecision as to our vacation plans. We are looking forward to returning to our island between the last week in July and the first two in August, as this is said to be the most satisfactory summer period in the Adirondacks so far as weather and insects are concerned.

To those who may be starting on their first camping trip this summer it may be well to add that in case the first site visited proves too crowded or otherwise disappointing it is well to try others and to make inquiries for the type of place one prefers. We found our island through a village shopkeeper after nearing the destination selected from the circular.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.



Upper—The Christian Science Monitor—Ewing Galloway. Lower—By H. Armstrong Roberts.

Upper—A Family of Auto-Campers Paused for a Night or More, With a Tent, Folding Furniture and Other Equipment Making for Convenience, a Quick Settling Down and an Easy Take-Off. Below—Roughing It Along a Woodland Stream. The "Grub Box" Would Indicate a Car or a Camping Base Somewhere Near.

A True Aristocrat

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN UNUSUAL art exhibit was recently held in Boston, Mass. It was of special interest to home makers because the painting that won the medal, and the $250 award, was one which depicted beauty in commonplace articles and told a story of simple home life.

A pitcher with a cloth over it, part of a loaf of bread, a knife, some eggs and two kitchen pots—these were the objects that appeared on the prize-winning canvas. They were astonishingly lovely as they stood pictured in the glow of a fire.

The artist had seen these homely objects as they really were; not as we sometimes think of them, merely utilitarian pieces of equipment and food.

The award was not decided upon by a small group of judges, but by 30,000 spectators who visited the exhibition and voted for it as their favorite of 140 paintings. The same picture attracted a great deal of attention at the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Visitors at art exhibitions are usually sophisticated, intelligent, perhaps what might be called "aristocratic" people. Some of them may not have a very intimate acquaintance with kitchens, with kitchen pots and the objects which made up the composition of the prize picture; but they evidently found on that canvas the expression of something finer and deeper than was portrayed by the more glamorous and "modern" subjects.

A little while ago I heard a gentleman say that his mother had been a true aristocrat: "she had never done a day's work in her life." I went to the dictionary to find out what aristocrats really are, and I found that they are "a privileged class." And so I concluded that, if one preferred to "never do a day's work" that was her privilege, perhaps—but that for those who liked to work, who found their greatest happiness in useful employment, the opportunity to do so constituted, for them, a privilege, and so at once made them aristocrats.

In a personal note concerning the First Lady of the Land I read that, when she was recently visiting in a home where no maid was employed, she took delight in helping wash the dishes after dinner. That was her privilege, and I have no doubt that she deemed it a real pleasure, in the midst of her busy life, to enter a kitchen and assist in one of the tasks which we often consider anything but aristocratic.

A mother who had been invited to enjoy a week away from her home and family told me that she thought she would accept "just for the pleasure of getting home again." Many of us know what she meant. The best of a journey is getting home to the daily round; to the home garden, the view from our own windows and the privilege of our own work and rest.

It is just such a privilege that the prize-winning canvas pictured, and that Mrs. Clark had in her thought when she wrote:

Just living, day by day,
With eyes that fall in mute content
On simple, home-sweet things.
The ember glow that reddens on the wall,
The homing swerve of friendly, April wings,
Cloud shadows dappled dark o'er field and hill,
Gray dusk that folds a golden window pane;
A kitchen's ordered comfort, warm and still
Blown twigs, through silver lattices of rain.

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¼ cup lemon juice
½ cup orange juice or other fruit juice
¼ teaspoonful salt
¼ cup sugar
2 cups golden ginger ale
2 tablespoonfuls Canton ginger
2 cups fruit, cut in small pieces
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve over hot water. Add sugar, salt, fruit juice and ginger. When cool, add ginger ale. When mixture begins to thicken, add the fruit, cut in small pieces. Turn into individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. Unmold and serve with mayonnaise to which a few spoonfuls whipped cream have been added.
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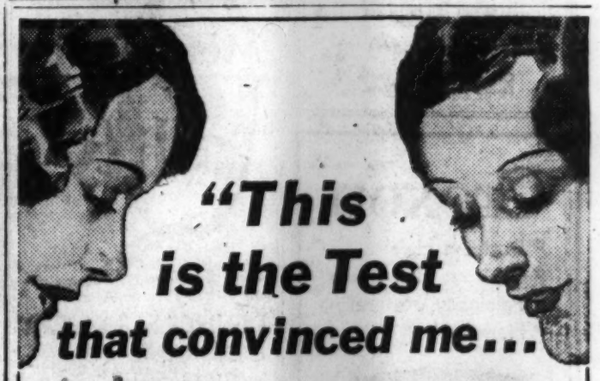

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Old Dutch Cleanser
Cleans Best

The Home Forum

A Busy Day at Our Lily Pond

LIFE at Middlebrook, these summer days, centers around our lily pond. And what a buzzing, restless life it is! No drones and idlers here, none of the rose garden's easy luxury, the calm detachment of the oak woods, nor the ostentatious display of the perennial border, which has nothing to do but look beautiful. About our lily pond life is real and earnest, and the inhabitants there, toiling from dawn to dark, are a little critical of the free-and-easy life about them.

Of course, they don't say anything (except for an occasional croak of scorn from the McGregors, our frog family, whose manners are a little rude), but we can tell. We know the people of the lily pond so well, in all their moods and seasons. We have watched them from the beginning of their busy day to the end, until we have learned to speak their language.

The business of the day starts about the lily pond with the first glow of dawn in the east, just behind the shoulder of the hill; and a little breeze stirs the hanging streamers of the weeping willow tree, rustles the foliage of our little island of Japanese irises and brings with it a sudden smell of wet, growing things. Then all at once, as if they were led by an orchestra conductor, the birds begin to sing. This song of dawn about the lily pond is unlike the bird songs of any other hour—not the occasional notes of robins at midday, not the sad, monotonous lament of evening, but a bubbling, jolly chorus. All the birds join in it with sudden enthusiasm—frail chirpings from the sparrows, bold shouts of delight from the robins, the meadow lark's liquid song, which sounds like water running in fairyland, and from the quail that sudden, sharp twang, exactly as if a taut steel wire had been snapped.

But there is work to do. This first exquisite moment of dawn, this little space of bird song and tremulous cool wind out of the east, soon passes and the sun is coming up there behind the hill. The people of the lily pond begin the day's routine. First a tiny bird, with a black hat and gray vest, flutters down from an oak tree and stands for a moment on the edge of the pool, regarding the water like a reluctant swimmer before the plunge. Then, taking his courage in his hands, he drops down to the flat rock among the water lily pads and stands in the water, knee deep. His ablutions are thorough. He flaps both wings in the water energetically, dips his head in again and again and then pauses by the pond to adjust his feathers. Now it is time to look about for breakfast—some seeds of wild camas or broom, or perhaps some crumbs supplied by the little girl from next door.

More little gray birds come, but they have scarcely begun to bathe when fat robin drops down, yawning and arrogant, and motions these lesser persons away. They are forced to stand by and watch while he takes full possession of the flat rock and washes in leisure, looking up now and then, with evident satisfaction, to make sure that he is observed by his humble neighbors. But, unknown to him, they have discovered another flat rock at the other end of the pond, hidden by the overhanging, scarlet leaves of a Japanese maple, and are splashing away there merrily.

* * *

And now the sun is up. The chill has gone and shafts of sunlight break through the weeping willow, reach the murky depths of the pond and make the dew-covered spider's web in the crevice between the rocks there look as if it were weighted down with a precious load of diamonds. With these first rays of the sun, the lily pond awakes. All the five red goldfish and the three black ones, who have been resting down there somewhere in the mud, move slowly up to the surface and gulp an invisible breakfast from the surface of the water with round, greedy mouths. The two sunfish appear also, with their longer, faster bodies and little round, red spots behind their gills.

The birds are silent now, busy with the formidable job of feeding their new families in many a pulsating nest, but there is another sound about the lily pond, a dull humming noise, which gradually swells into a mighty buzz of industry. Mrs. Glumby's bees have arrived for the day's work. There must be thousands of them and, if you close your eyes, they sound like the unvarying purr of a great machine.

And see how they work! The great, lazy flowers of the perennial border may attract the wild bees of the neighborhood, but these skilled workmen are not deceived by gay exteriors. They know where the honey lies. They swarm about those tiny inconspicuous blooms of our cotoneaster. They rush from one bloom to another, grumbling aloud as they go. They press their little black noses into the blossoms for a second and then are off again to the next one, never pausing for breath. Then of a sudden you will see one of them, loaded down with honey, dash off in a straight line for Mrs. Glumby's white-painted hives.

"Our honey," observes Joan Edith, the little girl from next door, as we observe a bumblebee's ponderous labors, "our honey comes in a nice yellow comb, so we don't have to get it out of the flowers. That makes it a lot easier. But the bees don't know any better, I s'pose."

* * *

Noon—high noon, and the pond is in full sunshine, and the lazy water lilies, who never rise before ten o'clock at the earliest, have opened their eyes at last about the iris island. And what is this emerging slowly upon the flat rock where the birds bathed at dawn? Why, it is no less a personage than the sublime Hannibal, our ancient mud turtle, ruler of the whole lily pond and all its people.

"Bow wow," observes Robin, the little boy from next door, whose knowledge of zoölogy is somewhat limited.

"He thinks it's a puppy," says his sister, interpreting this remark, "but he's not quite two yet, and a boy."

With slow and measured tread, with a dignity quite sublime, Hannibal emerges slowly from the water and lies upon the flat rock, blinking at us wisely. Here, indeed, is the monarch of all he surveys and he seems to know it. His manner of regarding the goldfish and the sunfish, the bees and us is strangely majestic. Like dutiful subjects, we have brought crusts to feed him, but Hannibal scorns them and they go to the goldfish instead. Joan Edith observes that they gulp them down with the same elegance displayed by her brother with his silver mug of milk in the morning. And when we request that ravenous young gentleman to make his contribution to the goldfishes' lunch, we discover that he has eaten his crusts himself.

By this time the birds are back. We move aside to let them drink, for the morning's efforts have been strenuous. That little wren there has a nest hard by among the roots of an oak tree, so well hidden in the grass that we should never have discovered it if we hadn't been sitting here in silence. A faint but persistent chirp caught our ear and we found the three little wrens, with gigantic mouths and yellow beaks, all shouting for their lunch at once. No wonder Mr. Wren wants to cool off by another dip in the pond.

* * *

And now it is dusk and the day's work is done. Mrs. Glumby's bees, like the children from next door, are safely in bed. Hannibal has crawled with dignity off his rock and sunk slowly to the bottom, like a flat stone. The goldfish lie quietly near the surface, heads down, tails up, and they will soon follow Hannibal down into the darkness. An occasional twitter comes from the wrens' nest at the bottom of the oak, the quail are cooing softly to one another in the big fir tree and on the highest branch, a black dot against the departed sunset, a robin is chanting that sad, monotonous song of night.

The pond is still and black, like a pool of ink, and in the last light it reflects the billowing oak leaves, the finely etched lines of the willow and the dull mass of the rock. In a little while a tiny crescent moon rides out from behind the hill, gleams through the willow branches and lies flat and still in the water. But no one is awake there to see it, no one but a late McGregor, who booms out a solitary croak from the iris island, and is silent again. The people of our lily pond rest after another day of toil.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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France Celebrates Independence Day

(Chamonix, July 14)

First from the valley the bright signal shone
A scarlet flame that blazed against the dark,
Then half-way up one mountain, bare and lone
Against the snow, there flared the second spark.
And this was answered, for across the vale
Shining through fog and mist again the light
Giving its message like a Holy Grail
Uplifted to the world-defying night.

And then the mountains were all crowned with fire,
And then the valley knew a shield of flame,
Thus was a nation born to its desire,
Thus unto liberty a people came.
While those who watched had heard the mountains speak
In light that thundered from each star-tipped peak.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

In New Zealand Forests

Though no great traveler, I have seen beautiful landscapes in fourteen or fifteen countries, and yet hold to it that certain views of our forest spreading round lakes and over hills and valleys, peaceful and unspoiled, are sights as lovely as are to be found. Whence comes their complete beauty? Of course, there are the fine contours of mountain and vale, cliff and shore. And the abundance of water, swirling in torrents, leaping in waterfalls, or winding in lakes or sea-gulfs, aids greatly. But to me the magic of the forest—I speak of it where you find it still unspoiled—comes first from its prodigal life and continual variety. Why, asks a naturalist, do so many of us wax enthusiastic over parasites and sentimental over lianas? Because, I suppose, these are among the most striking signs of the astonishing vitality and profusion which clothe almost every yard of ground and foot of bark, and, gaining foothold on the trees, invade the air itself. Nature there is not trimmed and supervised, weeded out, swept and garnished, as in European woods. She lets herself go, expelling nothing that can manage to find standing room or breathing space. Every rule of human forestry and gardening appears to be broken. . . .

Creepers cover matted thickets, veiling their flanks and netting them into masses upon which a man may sit, and a boy be irresistibly tempted to walk. Aloft, one tree may grow upon another, and itself bear the burden of a third. Parasites twine round parasites, dangle in purposeless ropes, or form loops and swings in mid-air. Some are bare, lithe and smooth-stemmed; others trail curtains of leaves and pale flowers. Trees of a dozen species thrust their branches into each other, till it is a puzzle to tell which foliage belongs to this stem, which to that; and flax-like arboreal colonists fill up forks and dress bole and limbs fantastically. Adventurous vines ramble through the interspaces, linking trunk to trunk and complicating the fine confusion. . . . The dim entanglement is a quiet world, shut within itself and full of shadows. Yet, in bright weather, rays of sunshine shoot here and there against brown and gray bark, and clots of golden light, dripping through the foliage, dance on vivid mosses and the root-enlacement of the earth. . . .

For a bit of New Zealand colour you may turn to Colenso's description of a certain morning in early October when he found himself on a high hill-top in face of Mount Ruapehu. Snow had fallen in the night and the volcano was mantled heavily therewith. The forest and native village on the hill on which Colenso stood were sprinkled with white, and, though the rising sun was shining brightly, a few big flakes continued to flutter down. Outside the village a grove of kowhai was covered with golden-and-russet blossoms, all the more noticeable because the young leaves were only on the way. Suddenly from the evergreen forest a flock of kakas descended on the kowhais, chattering hoarsely. The great parrots, walking out on the underside of the boughs to the very end of the branches, began to tear open the flowers, piercing them at the side of their base and licking out the honey with their brush-tipped tongues. Brown-skinned Maori boys climbing the trees brought to the naturalist specimens of the blossoms thus opened by the big beaks. The combination of the golden-brown flowers and green forest; the rough-voiced parrots, olive-brown and splashed with red, swaying on the slender branch-tips; and the sunlight gleaming on the white snow, made, with the towering volcano in the background, a picture as brilliant as curious.—THE HON. WILLIAM PEMBER REEVES, in "New Zealand." (London: Adam and Charles Black. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Red Poppies

My garden is so prim and neat:
With baby's-breath, and iris straight,
Grass, velvet-green beneath my feet,
White roses blooming by the gate—
But near the back, like antique gems,
Red poppies swing on slender stems.

I am by nature circumspect:
I love my garden's white and green,
Its paths, so pleasantly correct—
But sometimes, just for change of scene,
I like to glance discreetly where
Red poppies dance upon the air.

JEANNETTE EYER.

Courtesy of Charles Nott, Ltd., London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Kwan Yin and the Ho Ho Bird": An Eighteenth Century Chinese White Jade Carving

"O, the days of the Kerry dancing!"

You may have heard the song, but have you seen the dancing?

Well, let me take you on a bright summer evening to a cross-roads where dancing lures the rustic youth of Ireland.

Under a few tall ash trees the square platform is built close to a well-worn ditch. The boys arrive and seat themselves on ledges of brown earth, worn on the ditch from much sitting. But where are the girls? What can be delaying them? For a moment one feels a thud of disappointment. Will it be a failure? Will there be no dance, after all? But stop; here comes the first contingent.

"Make haste, let ye. There's a power o' fine music goin' to waste here this while back."

"Oh, sure, if it is itself, there's more where it came from. Anyway, the night is young yet."

"Strike up a lively tune there, Andy, and let ye show a bit of action on the floor. I see a couple o' bicycles comin' hither by the yellow fort, an' look at the flock o' girls comin' over the fields. There won't be room enough for a shadow here before half-an-hour."

True to prophecy and accurate to time, the platform was resounding with contact of strong shoes; the swish of skirts and merry laughter filled the glen with delight.

Jigs and step dances are relegated to the art of a solo dancer, who between "sets" is sometimes invited to display the intricacies of his art.

"Come on, Mike," the master of ceremonies pleads; "hit the floor a welt; give us a hornpipe."

"Some other time," he replies coaxingly.

"Yerra, whist, man, give over your capers; there's no time like the present. Take Ellie O'Driscoll there an' let the pair o' ye give us a bout o' good dancin'."

A hitherto unobserved musician now appears as if from nowhere—a "fiddeler"—for only the strings of a fiddle can make music for the rhythm of real Irish dancing.

Plaudits urge the pair on as they trip through the varied steps of a hornpipe.

"More power to you, Ellie."

"Come on there, Mike; make the sparks fly from under your feet."

Up and down the platform they are spurred to greater efforts, vying in the intricacies of their movements till a wild cheer from Mike and one mighty leap into the air ends the dance.

The last dance of the evening fills the square platform beyond its capacity, but the revelers are happy. There is not a care in the world among them.

So through the long sunsets and velvet softness of a summer evening the "cross-roads dance" goes on, until the distant mountains shade the rim of a red sun. Along the dimming roads groups of happy girls and boys are returning homeward, content with their few hours of gladness. A strange hush intensifies the night; and, though the last human shadow has dissolved into darkness, the music of a fiddle lingers on, as if, somewhere, dancing were still in progress.

THE skill and patience of the Oriental craftsman are beautifully exemplified in this Chinese carving of "Kwan Yin and the Ho Ho Bird." The group is executed in white jade and dates from the time of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung (1736-1795), during whose long reign literature and the fine arts were generously encouraged and flourished exceedingly. This enlightened emperor, himself a scholar and a poet, ruled over three hundred million people. "Never," says the Chinese historian, Professor Soothill, "had one man in history ruled over an area so great, containing a population so vast, enjoying the prosperity of peace."

When we look at the delicate precision of the carving in this white jade figure and the accompanying bird, when we remember the hardness of this semi-precious stone, and when we learn that the carver worked with wooden instruments, then we realize the years of loving labor which must have gone to its making. For the Chinese craftsman obtained all this exquisite delicacy of form by means of bamboo drills, the points of which were prepared with wet diamond dust, to cut away at the jade. It was indeed a slow method, but the results obtained were very lovely, and the Chinese craftsman was well content to spend a lifetime on the fashioning of one of these beautiful figures.

This beautiful group of "Kwan Yin and the Ho Ho Bird" was formerly in the famous McAndrew collection, and is being shown in London this summer at a unique exhibition of the art of Chinese Hardstone Carving. Nearly 200 examples of Chinese carving are included in this exhibition, which is not only the largest but the most important and finest of its kind at present on view in Europe. While many of the finest pieces are of jade, there are also specimens of crystal, lapis lazuli, coral, cornelian, agate, chalcedony and other semi-precious stones, all of which testify to the taste and amazing skill of Chinese artists.

Dictionary

While I am earnestly,
Entirely whole-heartedly,
Looking for the pronunciation
Of a big, important, pompous word,
The big book of words
Inquires somewhat quizzically of me,
Just in passing,
Whether I know
That one of your names, buttercup,
Is giltcup.

Giltcup?
Suddenly a little gilded cup
Of bright rememberings
Spills
First, a great deal of child-laughter,
Then, small fingers clutching a yellow flower,
Then: "Do you like butter?"—
Then, a very sober peering
Under a white chin,
Then, the triumphant verdict:
"You do! You do!

"You do like butter!
Your chin is just as yellow!
You do like butter, awfully!" —
Then a very great deal of child-laughter!
Certainly a most romantically graceful way
Of ascertaining
One's quite prodigious predilection
For butter!

Giltcup?
Yes,—
A very precious little gilded cup.
Now, what was that big, important word
I was looking for?

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

Přidržení se dobrého

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

MNOZÍ lidé přišli k poznání, že by to bylo podivuhodné vždy vědět jenom dobré jako skutečné, kdyby nemuseli doznati, že zlé poměry, s kterými přicházejí do styku, jsou také skutečné. Ačkoliv jsou si vědomi značné činnosti dobra, věří také v zlo jako činné a skutečné a proto cítí, že pro ně to není správné býti veselými. Radost nemůže býti plně v skutečnost uvedena když zlo je přijato jako skutečné, neboť věření v skutečnost zla, jako mrak zakrývající slunce, zamezuje nám viděti všechnost dobra. Vědomí dobra jako nejvyšší je základ skutečné radosti.

Bible nám říká, že "Bůh viděl vše, což učinil a aj, bylo velmi dobré." Jelikož zlo nebylo stvořeno Bohem, který stvořil vše co skutečně existuje, máme dovoliti hmotnému svědectví činnosti zla zkaziti naši radost z toho, co On stvořil? Nemáme raději zapříti každou skutečnost v zlu na základě, že On, který stvořil vše, stvořil jenom dobro? Nechť ten, který skutečně hledá Pravdu, postaví se na toto stanovisko a bude šťastný, že přijal skutečnost jako skládající se jen z toho, co stvořil Bůh, božská Láska.

Studium Křesťanské Vědy umožnilo mnohým přijmouti jediné dobro jako skutečné, držeti se pevně tohoto fakta a neohlížeti se na zdánlivou činnost zla. Matematik mohl by slyšeti mylný výrok, že třikrát tři je osm, ale protože rozumí faktům týkajících se čísel, nepřijal by tento omyl. Tak student Křesťanské Vědy, znaje pravdu, že Bůh, božská Láska, stvořil všechno, co bylo stvořeno, nepřijme svědectví choroby, hříchu, nedostatku jako skutečné. A proto, že se pevně drží pravdy o Bohu a Jeho duchovním stvoření, je schopen luštiti své problémy.

Křesťanští Vědci přijímají jako přesné pravidlo pro správné myšlení výrok Mary Baker Eddy v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 261): "Přidržte myšlenku pevně na trvalém, dobrém a pravdivém a zavedete tyto do vaší zkušenosti v také míře v jaké zaujímají vaše myšlenky." V mnoha případech, kdy podle svědectví hmotného smyslu zlo se zdálo mocné, přidržení "myšlenky pevně na trvalém, dobrém a pravdivém" přineslo dobro v zkušenost studentovu.

Někdy, když jedinec slyší toto napomenutí poprvé, může říci, že se pokusil přidržeti se dobra snahou býti poctivým a spravedlivým, ale že měl mnoho nesnází. Potřebuje rozuměti, že přidržení "myšlenky pevně k trvalému, dobrému a pravdivému" žádá, abychom přijmuli dobro jediné jako skutečné a abychom zapřeli zdánlivou činnost zla jako faleš; že to znamená rozuměti pravdě duchovního býti a držeti se pevně duchovních fakt. Když takový jedinec bude studovati Křesťanskou Vědu, dovídá se, že duchovní fakta jediné jsou skutečná a že mnoho z toho, co přijal jako skutečné je jenom hmotný padělek duchovních fakt. Nabývání pravé ideje býti a přidržení se pevně pravdy učiní ho schopným vyloučiti rozladění ze sve zkušenosti krok po kroku.

Lidé byli cvičeni myšliti na práci ponejvíce jako na hmotnou činnost. Křesťanská Věda ukazuje, že jediná skutečná práce je duchovní činnost, ta činnost, která je z božské Mysli, Boha, božské Lásky. Dokud přijímáme věření, že práce je pouze hmotná činnost, nemůžeme držeti myšlenku pevně na dobrém, trvalém a pravdivém faktu práce jako duchovní; proto jsme vystaveni nebezpečí, že zakusíme nezdar v práci. Neohlížejíce se na hmotné svědectví nezdaru v práci, můžeme přijmouti faktum, že práce je duchovní činnost, když známe pravdu, že "Mysl je pramenem každého hnutí a není nehybnost, která by zadržela neb zastavila její stálou a harmonickou činnost" (Science and Health, Věda a Zdraví, str.283). Držení se neustupně pravé ideje o práci přivede naši lidskou práci v shodu se zákonem Božím a podivuhodné budou výsledky.

Prostřednictvím studia Křesťanské Vědy dovídáme se, že dobro je duchovní. Na stránce 589 Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví) je nám pověděno o "duchovním pokoji, plynoucí z porozumění, že Bůh je božský Princip veškeré existence a že člověk je Jeho idejí, dítětem Jeho péče." Duchovní, skutečný člověk, právě neodvislé bytí všeho—člověk stvořený k obrazu a podle podobenství Boha, Ducha—je si vždy vědom Boží všechnosti a lásky. Toto tvoří jeho dokonalou radost a úplnost; skutečný člověk nepostrádá ničeho. A když myslíme na zásobu jako na stálé projevování Boží lásky k člověku, můžeme skutečně věděti, že zásoba je nevyčerpatelná, vždy přítomná, vždy k užití. Zachovávání vědomí dobra jako neobmezené je poslušnost k Božímu zákonu, prostřednictvím kterého všechny naše potřeby jsou zásobeny.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Old Byway

Its rotting fence one scarcely sees
Through sumac and wild blackberries,
Thick elder and the bramble-rose,
Big ox-eyed daisies where the bees
Hang droning in repose.

The little lizards lie all day
Gray on its rocks of lichen-gray;
And, insect-Ariels of the sun,
The butterflies make bright its way,
Its path where chipmunks run.

A lyric there the redbird lifts,
While, twittering, the swallow drifts
'Neath wandering clouds of sleepy cream—
In which the wind makes azure rifts—
O'er dells where wood-doves dream.

The brown grasshoppers rasp and bound
'Mid weeds and briers that hedge it round;
And in its grass-grown ruts—where stirs
The harmless snake—mole-crickets sound
Their faery dulcimers.

At evening, when the sad west turns
To lonely night a check that burns,
The tree-toads in the wild-plum sing;
And ghosts of long-dead flowers and ferns
The winds wake, whispering.

—MADISON CAWEIN. Poems. (New York: Macmillan.)

Holding to the Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY have felt that although it would be wonderful always to see only the good as real, they must admit that the evil conditions with which they come in contact are also real. Although conscious of considerable activity of good, believing also in evil as active and real they feel that it is not right for them to be joyful. Joy cannot be realized to the full while evil is accepted as real, for the belief in the reality of evil, like a cloud hiding the sun, keeps one from seeing the allness of good. The consciousness of good as supreme is the basis of real joy.

The Bible tells us that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Since evil was not made by God, who made all that really exists, should we let the material evidence of the activity of evil mar our joy in that which He has made? Should we not, rather, deny any reality in evil on the ground that He who made all made only good? Let the earnest seeker for Truth take this stand, and he will be happy in the acceptance of reality as consisting only of what God, divine Love, has made.

The study of Christian Science has enabled many to accept good alone as real and to hold steadfastly to this fact, regardless of the seeming activity of evil. A mathematician might hear the erroneous statement that three times three equals eight, yet because he understands the facts concerning numbers he would refuse to accept this error. So the student of Christian Science, knowing the truth that God, divine Love, made everything that was made, refuses to accept the evidence of sickness, sin, lack, as real. And by holding steadfastly to the truth about God and His spiritual creation he is able to solve his problems.

Christian Scientists accept as an exact rule for right thinking the statement of Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." In many instances, when according to material sense testimony evil had seemed powerful, holding "thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true" has brought good into the student's experience.

Sometimes, when an individual hears the foregoing admonition for the first time, he may say that he has attempted to hold to the good by trying to be honest and just, but that he has had much trouble. He needs to understand that holding "thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true" requires one to accept good alone as real and to deny as a falsity the seeming activity of evil; that it means to understand the truth of spiritual being and to hold steadfastly to spiritual facts. If such a one will study Christian Science, he will learn that spiritual facts alone are real, and that much of what he has accepted as real is only the material counterfeit of spiritual facts. Gaining the true idea of being and holding steadfastly to the truth will enable him to eliminate discord from his experience step by step.

Men have been taught to think of business as largely a material activity. Christian Science points out that the only real business is spiritual activity, the activity which is of divine Mind, God, divine Love. As long as we accept the belief that business is merely a material activity, we cannot hold thought steadfastly to the good, enduring, and true fact of business as spiritual; therefore, we are liable to experience poor business. Regardless of the material evidence of poor business, we can accept the fact that business is spiritual activity, knowing the truth that "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action" (Science and Health, p. 283). Holding unswervingly to the true idea about business will bring our human business into conformity with God's law, and wonderful will be the results.

Through the study of Christian Science we learn that good is spiritual. On page 589 of Science and Health we are told of the "spiritual peace, flowing from the understanding that God is the divine Principle of all existence, and that man is His idea, the child of His care." The spiritual, real man, the true selfhood of all—the man made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit—is ever conscious of God's allness and love. This constitutes his perfect joy and completeness; the real man lacks nothing. And as we think of supply as the constant expression of God's love to man we can realize that supply is inexhaustible, ever present, ever available. Maintaining the consciousness of good as unlimited is obedience to God's law, through which all our needs are met.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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United States Has Three Left At Vancouver

Only One Canadian To Face Them For Amateur Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 14—Only 20-year-old Ken Black, son of the professional of the Shaughnessy Heights club where the championship is being played, stands between three players from the United States and the Earl Grey Trophy, emblematic of the Canadian amateur golf championship and only once in the 36 years of the championship has the trophy gone across the border, that being in 1929 when Edward R. Held of New York defeated Gardner W. White of the same city. This will also be the first time that the title has been held by a player from west of the Great Lakes.

In the four international matches of the quarterfinal round on Thursday Black defeated Dr. Cliff Baker of Portland, Ore., by 5 and 3; but three other Canadians went down to defeat. In the feature match of the day Frank Dolp of Portland eliminated Jack Cameron of Toronto, last year's runnerup and a qualifier for the match play nine times in the last 10 years, by 5 and 4, Albert Campbell of Seattle won from Ceciel Coville of this city, 3 and 2, while Harry Givan of Seattle, University of Washington freshman, eliminated Don Gowan, Vancouver veteran, 1 up.

The Dolp-Cameron match was the feature engagement of the four as the opinion was that the winner of this match would go through to the title. Dolp secured a commanding lead of three holes on the first nine, which he covered in two under par, and he added another hole on the homeward nine, to be 4 up after a round of 68, 4 under par. Cameron played practically par golf throughout the match, but Dolp was brilliant and in the afternoon continued his sub-par display to add 1 more to his lead and end the engagement at the thirty-second green.

Campbell, the Pacific Northwest titleholder, was given unexpected opposition by Coville and, while he was in front most of the way, his lead was never more than two holes until late in the match.

Black, knowing the course like a book, was steady throughout and took advantage of any lapses on the part of Baker to win by 5 and 3. The hardest-fought match of the four was that between Givan and Gowan. They were all square at the end of the first nine and 18 holes. Wowan was 1 up at the twenty-seventh, but Givan came through with some brilliant play on the final nine to eke through a one-hole victory. The summary:

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship
Third Round

Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore., defeated Jack Cameron, Royal York, Toronto, 5 and 4.

Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated Ceciel Coville, Vancouver, 3 and 2.

Ken Black, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, defeated Dr. Cliff Baker, Portland, Ore., 5 and 4.

Harry Givan, Seattle, defeated Don Gowan, Point Grey, Vancouver, 1 up.

Great Britain Wins Davis Cup Doubles

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 14 (AP)—Great Britain's doubles team of George P. Hughes and Frederick J. Perry defeated the Australians, Adrian Quist and Don Turnbull, 7—5, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, today to give the mother country a lead of 2 matches to 1 in the European zone Davis Cup finals. The victory gave Great Britain a commanding lead in the battle for the right to face the United States in the inter-zone finals at Auteuil next week-end.

The first pair of singles matches were divided yesterday as Jack C. Crawford, Australia's new Wimbledon singles king, defeated Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, and Perry, England's top ranked player, beat young Vivian McGrath.

With the final pair of singles scheduled for tomorrow, Crawford will have to beat Perry and McGrath must defeat Austin if Australia is to gain the inter-zone final.

Meadow Larks to Meet Great Island in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 14—Young Skiddy von Stade, the newest member of the constantly increasing group of second-generation polo stars, continued his career toward a high handicap yesterday, when the Meadow Larks, with four goals to the credit of the young player, eliminated the Second Corps Area team, containing two members of the officers' four which will defend the junior championship next week, from the Hempstead Cups series, and entered the final round of that event by a score of 8 to 5, two over the handicap allowed them. The younger started right in, and his team scored two more goals in the first chukker, and two more in the second, to hold the lead all the way.

The other semifinal match also came somewhat as a surprise, when the Great Island four eliminated the Aknusti team of the Gerry family, in a game played on an even basis, 10 to 6, with Cyril R. Harrison, who was developed out of indoor play, scoring four of the goals for the winners. The summary:

Hempstead Cups—Semifinal Round

Position	Meadow Larks	Second Corps Area
No. 1	C. Chapin	Maj. C. B. Lyman
No. 2	P. S. von Stade Jr.	Lieut. Harry Cullins
No. 3	J. C. Rathborne	Lieu. G. W. Read Jr.
Back	C. T. Hill	Lieut.-Col. J. K. Brown

Score—Meadow Larks 8, Second Corps Area 5. Goals—Von Stade 4, Rathborne 3, handicap, for Larks; Read 2, Lyman, Cullins, Brown for Army. Referee—Richard Allison. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Position	Great Island	Aknusti
No. 1	William Ziegler	E. H. Gerry
No. 2	G. S. Smith	E. T. Gerry
No. 3	C. R. Harrison	R. L. Gerry Jr.
Back	T. O. Glynn	Henry Gerry

Score—Great Island 10, Aknusti 6. Goals—Harrison 4, Smith 3, Glynn 3, for Great Island; Edward Gerry 3, R. Gerry 2, E. T. Gerry, H. Gerry for Aknusti. Referee—Capt. W. J. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Yankees Trailing Senators Now By Only One Contest

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	51	28	.646
New York	51	30	.630
Philadelphia	41	40	.506
Chicago	41	41	.500
Detroit	39	44	.470
Cleveland	39	45	.464
Boston	34	46	.425
St. Louis	32	54	.372

Results July 13

New York 12, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 9, Washington 6.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 3, Boston 2.

New York Yankees are going places and going rapidly. Only a single game now keeps the Washington Senators and the Yankees apart. While the Senators were having their troubles with the White Sox yesterday, the Yanks played with the St. Louis Browns, winning 12 to 0.

While Lefty Gomez was toying with the St. Louis hitters, his own team mates were piling up 12 runs, scored in the first five innings. Bill Dickey, Yankee catcher, contributed nobly to his team's cause in the fourth inning when he hit a homer with two on. No member of the Browns reached third. It was the sixth straight victory for the Yanks.

Once again the customary Washington pitching failed to respond. The White Sox were on a batting rampage without reserve, hitting three of the four Senator pitchers for a total of 20 safeties. The Senators totaled 13 hits and going into the fifth inning were leading, 4 to 1. Beginning with the fifth inning, however, the White Sox opened fire in earnest and scored in each of the remaining turns at bat. The White Sox now have won two of the three games played.

After losing two straight to the Athletics the Cleveland Indians turned yesterday and edged out a victory, 6 to 5. A home run with a man on base by O'Dell Hale in the eighth inning turned defeat into victory.

Another pitcher's battle took place in Boston when the Tigers stopped the Sox, 3 to 2. Fred Marberry outlasted Henry Johnson in the pitching assignment. It was Marberry's thirteenth victory of the season. Roy Johnson of the Red Sox and John Stone of the Tigers were the batting stars. Scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	x	12	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Hadley, McDonald and Shea, Ruel. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Dinneen, McGowan and Kolls. Time—2h.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	9	20	2
Washington	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	13	3

Batteries—Gregory, Kimsey and Berry; Thomas, Russell, Burke, McAfee and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Kimsey. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	6	11	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	14	3

Batteries—Pearson, Connally, Harder and Pytlak; Cain and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Connally. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 7m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Marberry and Hayworth; H. Johnson, Kline and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—H. Johnson. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 59m.

Oxford-Cambridge Lead Harvard-Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14—Winning four of the six matches played on the opening day, the combined Oxford-Cambridge lawn tennis team took the lead yesterday in its series of matches for the Prentice Cup which is being played on the Casino courts here against a combined Harvard-Yale team. There are nine more singles and six more doubles matches to be played. This is the ninth competition between these universities, each having won four of the previous ones played.

Robert D. Stewart, Yale's freshman captain this year, was the only American winning a singles match yesterday. He met and defeated W. F. Moss of Oxford, 6—1, 6—3. While the score indicates a rather easy victory, such was not the case as there were many long rallies. D. G. Freshwater of Cambridge and B. K. Burnett of Oxford, gave the Oxford-Cambridge combination the advantage in singles by defeating John F. Ray, Harvard, and Walter E. Arnsberg, both of Harvard, rather easily.

Oxford and Cambridge also won two of the three doubles played. James W. Nuthall, brother of Betty Nuthall, and P. S. Young of Cambridge, defeated Egbert J. Miles Jr., and Stewart of Yale, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4 in the only extra-set match of the day. The summary:

Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard-Yale Lawn Tennis Series—Singles

D. G. Freshwater, Cambridge, defeated J. F. Ray, Harvard, 6—2, 6—4.

B. K. Burnett, Oxford, defeated W. E. Arensberg, Harvard, 6—4, 6—1.

R. D. Stewart, Yale, defeated W. F. Moss, Oxford, 6—1, 6—3.

Doubles

J. W. Nuthall and P. S. Young, Cambridge, defeated E. J. Miles and R. D. Stewart, Yale, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4.

S. E. Davenport 3d, and J. F. Ray, Harvard, defeated G. C. Frank and W. F. Moss, Oxford, 7—5, 6—2.

D. G. Freshwater, Cambridge, and B. K. Burnett, Oxford, defeated J. U. Moorehead, Yale, and W. E. Arensberg, Harvard, 6—3, 6—1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	57	38	.600
Toronto	55	40	.579
Rochester	54	40	.574
Baltimore	49	48	.505
Montreal	45	48	.484
Albany	42	54	.438
Buffalo	42	54	.438
Jersey City	34	60	.378

Results July 13

Buffalo 17, Jersey City 6.
Newark 7, Montreal 3.
Rochester 7, Baltimore 0.
Toronto 8, Albany 3

Southern Association

Memphis	56	37	.602
Nashville	49	44	.527
New Orleans	48	43	.513
Birmingham	50	45	.526
Chattanooga	46	47	.495
Atlanta	44	49	.473
Knoxville	41	48	.461
Little Rock	35	57	.380

Results July 13

Knoxville 3, Nashville 2.
Birmingham 6, Memphis 5.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 3.
Atlanta 10, Chattanooga 5.

Jack Quinn Released

CINCINNATI, July 14 (AP)—Jack Quinn veteran righthander, was given his unconditional release by the Cincinnati Reds yesterday. Quinn was picked up in May after being released by Brooklyn and had been used exclusively as a relief pitcher. He will return to his home in Chicago.

Four Sections Represented in Men's Doubles

Murphy, Tilney Advance —Mixed Doubles also Down to Semifinals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 14—Doubles play yesterday in the forty-first annual Longwood Bowl lawn tennis tournament brought the men's and mixed doubles down to the semifinal rounds with no surprises while the semifinal-round singles program was scheduled to be held today. The singles will be held on the stadium courts for the first time since the historic bowl tournament started.

Four sections of the country are represented in the men's doubles competition. Joseph L. Coughlin and Henry H. Culley of California won a three-set match from Ray Palmer and Thomas D. Flynn, both New York state players, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, while another New York state team, Richard T. Murphy and Norcross S. Tilney, advanced when they defeated Oliver Straus of New York city and John Nogrady of Astoria, N. Y., 7—5, 6—8, 6—3.

The South is represented by Edward H. Sutter of New Orleans and Kendall Gram of Nashville, Tenn., and New England by Malcolm T. Hill of Waban, Mass., and Sam Fitch of Brookline, Mass. Sutter and Cram defeated a University of Pennsylvania team, G. Frederick Roll of Glenside, Penna., and Marcus Hecht of New York, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, while Hill and Fitch defeated two local players, Thomas E. Jansen and J. Brooks Fenno, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3.

Mixed doubles play got under way with two local combinations reaching the round of four, Dorrance H. Chase and her partner, C. G. Plimpton, and Katharine Winthrop and Dr. G. Colker Caner, California is represented by Alice I. Marble and Coughlin and Dr. Esther Bartoan, who is teamed with Wilmer M. Hines of South Carolina. The summary:

Longwood Bowl Lawn Tennis Tournament
Doubles—Second Round

Oliver Straus, New York, and John Nogrady, Astoria, N. Y., defeated D. P. Robinson Jr. and D. B. Benedict, Brookline, Mass., 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

G. Frederick Roll, Glenside, Penna., and Marcus Hecht, New York, defeated C. G. Plimpton, Brookline, Mass., and David S. Niles, Newton, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Waban, Mass., and Sam Fitch, Brookline, Mass., defeated Sam Lee, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Lindley W. Tiers Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, Calif., and Henry H. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Ray Palmer, New York, and Thomas D. Flynn, Bayside, N. Y., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., and Norcross S. Tilney, New York, defeated Oliver Straus, New York, and John Nogrady, Astoria, N. Y., 7—5, 6—8, 6—3.

Edward H. Sutter, New Orleans, La., and Kendall Gram, Nashville, Tenn., defeated G. Frederick Roll, Glenside, Penna., and Marcus Hecht, New York, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Waban, Mass., and Sam Fitch, Brookline, Mass., defeated Thomas E. Jansen, Brookline, Mass., and J. Brooks Fenno, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Florence S. LeBoutillier and Ray Palmer defeated Eunice Dean and Hal Surface, 6—4, 6—0.

Theodosia Smith and Martyn Buxby defeated Cecilia Riegel and D. P. Robinson, 6—3, 9—7.

Elizabeth Deike and Henry H. Culley defeated Joanna O. Palfrey and John G. Palfrey, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Robert Morris and Lindley W. Tiers Jr. won from Marjorie L. Sachs and E. H. Roorback, by default.

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Wilmer M. Hines defeated Virginia Ellis and John C. Reuter, 6—2, 8—6

Helen L. Jones and Peter Blanchard defeated Helen Fulton and J. DelAmo, 10—8, 6—2.

Bonnie R. Miller and Kendall Cram defeated Carolyn Roberts and A. V. Norris, 6—1, 6—2.

Alice C. Francis and P. Roorback defeated Margaret G. Palfrey and Thomas E. Jansen, 6—1, 7—9, 7—5.

Jane Sharp and Talcott M. Banks defeated Emily A. Lincoln and Malcolm T. Hill Jr., 7—9, 6—4, 6—3.

Virginia Cross and Richard T. Murphy defeated Frances S. Herron and Edward H. Sutter, 5—7, 8—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Alice I. Marble and Joseph J. Coughlin defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson and Casper Nannes, 6—1, 6—1.

Katharine Winthrop and Dr. G. Colker Caner defeated Mrs. Gerson Hirsch and John S. Nicholl, 6—3, 7—5.

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Wilmer M. Hines defeated Helen Jones and Peter Blanchard, 6—2, 6—3.

Dorrance H. Chase and C. G. Plimpton defeated Elizabeth Palfrey and Davis S. Niles, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Marblehead Crews Meet at Yarmouth

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 14 (AP)—Youthful yachting crews from the Corinthian and Eastern Yacht Clubs of Marblehead, Mass., sailed their way late today into the final round of the international series for the Prince of Wales trophy.

Crowds that lined the shore of Lake Milo witnessed a smashing upset as skipper George Poor and his brother Arthur, of the Eastern Club, eliminated the favored Vineyard Haven crew of Frank Jewett and Roland Chase, and it was scarcely less of a surprise when William and John Haley, who won the coveted cup for Pleon Club of Marblehead in 1931, were outsailed by the Corinthians, skipper Ben Smith and his sister Juliana.

With young Smith at the tiller and his sister on the sheets, the Corinthian yacht put Pleon out of the running in two straight heats. The boy and girl who learned seamanship under their famous father, Captain Smith of international schooner racing fame, swept easily through both heats and won by comfortable margins.

The clash between Eastern and Vineyard clubs provided some of the fastest racing of the international series. The Vineyard Haven crew had gone into the semifinals as heavy favorites by virtue of a victory in the first heat Wednesday. But Captain Poor came back strongly yesterday with an exhibition of smart yachting to take the second race by 28 seconds. In the deciding heat, his craft came across the line by a scant margin of 10s.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	51	33	.607
Minneapolis	48	40	.545
St. Paul	46	41	.517
Indianapolis	42	40	.513
Toledo	44	44	.500
Louisville	41	44	.482
Milwaukee	37	45	.451
Kansas City	35	50	.388

Results July 13

Louisville 10, Kansas City 10.
Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 0.
St. Paul 7, Toledo 4.
Minneapolis 10, Columbus 9.

St. Louis Is Sliding Downward in Race For League Honors

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	46	33	.590
Chicago	46	38	.548
Pittsburgh	43	37	.538
St. Louis	43	38	.531
Boston	41	41	.500
Brooklyn	38	43	.469
Philadelphia	34	46	.425
Cincinnati	35	48	.422

Results July 12

New York 3, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 3.

More changes took place in the National League baseball standing yesterday. The St. Louis Cardinals lost to the New York Giants, 3 to 2, and slipped to fourth place. Pittsburgh defeated the Boston Braves, 8 to 3, and advanced from fourth to third. Chicago bested Brooklyn, 4 to 1, to strengthen its hold on second. A game of leapfrog is going on for seventh place between the Cincinnati Reds and Philadelphia with the Phillies half a game ahead today.

Carl Hubbell for the Giants and Tex Carleton for the Cardinals engaged in another pitchers' battle for which these two teams are gaining fame. Hubbell was ably assisted by Johnny Vergez, Giants' third baseman, who doubled to drive in the second run in the sixth and then won the game with a homer in the ninth. Allen, Cardinal centerfielder, with three hits, was the only member of his team to get more than one. The victory kept the Giants three games in front of the Cubs, second-place team.

Lon Warneke pitched for the Cubs and tamed the Brooklyn hitters to eight hits and one run. His support was excellent and the team-hitting timely. It was eighth successive triumph for the Cubs in their home stand and their effort to overhaul the league leaders.

Pittsburgh and Boston were in the midst of a merry tussle with the score at 3 to 3 until the eighth inning when Boston errors paved the way to a five-run rally for the Pirates. In all, the Braves made seven errors, three of them in the eventful eighth. All Boston runs came in the fifth when Cantwell tripled with two on and then scored when the throw in got away from Vaughan.

The so-called leap frog contest between the Reds and Phillies found the two changing places again with the latter coming out of the cellar position and the Reds dropping back in. Paul Derringer started for the Reds, but lasted only 2 1-3 innings. Score by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	7	0
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Carleton and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 49m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	x	4	11	1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Beck and Lopez. Umpires—Magerkurth, Quigley and McGrew. Time—2h.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	x	8	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	7	1

Batteries—Smith and Grace; Cantwell, Sharp and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Moran, Rigler and Stark. Time—1h. 50m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	11	2

Batteries—Jackson, Collins and Davis; Derringer, Stout, Smith, Kolp and Manion. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Reardon and Barr. Time—2h. 10m.

Stark Still Leading College Chess Play

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Won	Lost
M. C. Stark, Harvard	5	0
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	4	1
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	4	1
J. D. Matheson, West Point	3½	1½
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	3	1
N. D. Cutler, New York	2½	1½
J. J. Naviski, Maine	1½	2½
M. E. Valk, Wisconsin	1½	3½
Seymour Osher, Illinois	1	3
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	1	3
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	5
Robert W. Wilson, Hillside	0	5

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Martin C. Stark of Washington, D. C., representing Harvard University, scored his fifth straight victory yesterday in the Intercollegiate chess championship tournament at "A Century of Progress." In a sharp, decisive struggle, Stark defeated Edward M. Borsodi of Yale University in 27 moves.

Other winners of the day were Nathan D. Beckhardt of the College of the City of New York, Lieut. John D. Matheson of West Point and Willis E. Lamb Jr., of University of California. Two games were adjourned. This left Beckhardt and Lamb tied for second place at 4 victories and 1 defeat. The summary.

Intercollegiate Chess Championship—Fifth Round

Nathan D. Beckhardt, New York, defeated Reynold E. Carlson, Northwestern.

Martin C. Stark, Harvard, defeated Edward M. Borsodi, Yale.

Harold D. Cutler, New York, adjourned with Seymour Osher, Illinois.

Willis E. Lamb Jr., California, defeated Melvin E. Valk, Wisconsin.

Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago, adjourned with Justin J. Naviski, Maine.

Lieut. John D. Matheson, West Point, defeated Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale.

Rain Interferes With Intercounty Cricket

LONDON, July 14 (Canadian Press)—Rain throughout England yesterday interfered with progress in first-class county cricket matches. No play was possible at Leyton between Yorkshire and Essex, at Portsmouth between Sussex and Hampshire and at Swansea between Middlesex and Glamorgan. The closing scores:

Surrey, 283 declared (Sandham, 98); Somerset, 32 for two; at Bath.

Warwick, 198 (Clark, 7 for 76); Northampton, 80 for one; at Birmingham.

Gloucester, 368 (Hammond, 140); Nottingham, 5 for none; at Bristol.

Worcester, 477 for two (Nawab of Pataudi, 223, not out; Nichol, 109, not out); Gibbons, 134); against Kent, at Worcester.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	61	41	.598
Portland	59	42	.584
Los Angeles	58	42	.580
Hollywood	57	43	.570
Oakland	47	54	.465
Missions	46	57	.447
Seattle	37	61	.378
San Francisco	38	63	.376

Results July 13

Sacramento 5, Seattle 4.
Hollywood 9, Missions 7.
Portland 7, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 3.

Sarah Palfrey Faces Another Californian

Scores Victory Over Miss Cruickshank For Right To Play Miss Marble

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESNUT HILL, Mass., July 14—Play this afternoon saw Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, unseeded, facing Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, the third seeded player, in one of the semifinal-round matches in the Longwood Cricket Club women's invitation lawn tennis tournament and Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, top seeded, playing Baroness Levi of New York and Rome, who has won no less than four tournaments so far this season, in the other. Both of these matches are stadium features.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Palfrey met and defeated the second seeded star, Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif. Although the score of 7—5, 5—7, 6—3 indicates the close battle, Miss Palfrey definietly outplayed her opponent, scoring 47 placements and five service aces to Miss Cruickshanks' 26 placements and two service aces. The point score:

First Set

Miss Palfrey ... 3 0 4 6 3 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4—42—7
Miss Cruickshank 3 4 2 4 6 2 1 4 6 1 1 1—36—5

Second Set

Miss Cruickshank 4 4 3 0 4 6 1 2 6 4 4 4—46—7
Miss Palfrey ... 2 2 1 0 4 2 4 4 4 3 6 2 2—40—5

Third Set

Miss Palfrey ..... 6 4 5 2 2 3 6 4 4 4—38—8
Miss Cruickshank ... 4 1 2 4 4 3 4 1 0—26—3

Three teams in women's doubles advanced yesterday afternoon. They were: the Misses Marble and Cruickshank, Miss Babcock and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, and Carolyn Roberts and Mrs. Gershon Hirsch. The summary:

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass. defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round

Baroness Levi and Grace Surber, New York, defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, and Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 6—3, 8—6.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated John W. Florence LeBoutillier, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., and Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith, Concord, defeated Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., and Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Josephine Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. Walter Trumbull, Weston, 6—0, 6—1.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith, Concord, 6—4, 6—3.

Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Gershon Hirsch, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., and Cecil Rieger, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Griswold Trophy Is Now the Property Of Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia today defeated Jane Brooks of Sparkill, N. Y., 4 and 3, to win the Griswold Cup golf tournament for the third time and gain permanent possession of the trophy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 14—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club and a former British, Canadian and United States champion, meets Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club in the final round match of the Griswold Trophy women's golf competition on the links of the Shenecossett Country Club and, should she win, she will take permanent possession of the prize as she has already won two legs on it. Should Miss Brooks win, it will remain in competition for another year at least.

Mrs. Hurd qualified for the final by defeating Edith Quier of the Reading Country Club, also winner of two legs on the trophy, in the semifinals, yesterday, 1 up. Neither of the two played her best golf as Mrs. Hurd took 85 to 87 for Miss Quier.

Miss Brooks won her final bracket by defeating Kathryn A. Bragaw, Essex County Country Club, in the other semifinal yesterday, 1 up, 21 holes. This was a great battle from start to finish. Miss Brooks was 1 up at the end of the first nine and then they halved the next eight holes. Miss Bragaw won the eighteenth to even the match and then they halved the next two, with Miss Brooks winning at the third extra hole when Miss Bragaw missed a six-foot putt.

Griswold Trophy Golf Tournament—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Edith Quier, Reading Country Club, 1 up.

Jane Brooks, Rockland Country Club, defeated Kathryn A. Bragaw, Essex County Country Club, 1 up (21 holes).

'Plenty of Rooms' Insist Chicago Hotel Keepers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Reports that Chicago hotels could not take care of the world's fair crowds led the Chicago Association of Commerce tihs week to point out that there is room to spare in the hotels.

It estimates the accredited hotel capacity of the city at 200,000 guests and against this cites an average attendance at the fair of 93,415 a day for its first 45 days. Many of these, it notes, were Chicagoans or visitors who stayed at the home of friends. The business men's organization figures that the exposition attendance will have to double before the hotel rooms are close to used up.

Champion Still In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 14—Edmund Kirouac of the Walpole Country Club, who is defending his Massachusetts State amateur golf championship title at the Worcester Country Club this week, came through the first two rounds of match play yesterday, but a number of other favorites for the title were not so successful. Wilfred Crossley, the Norfolk Golf Club, and a freshman at Harvard, who led the qualifying round, was defeated in the second round by J. P. Lynch of the Albemarle Golf Club, 4 and 2.

U. S. and Germany Divide

BERLIN, July 14 (AP)—The United States touring tennis team of Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Lester R. Stoefen, California, broke even with the Germans in informal matches in the Rotweiss Club yesterday. Stoefen defeated Fenz, 8—7, 10—8, 8—6, 6—3, while Sutter lost to Baron von Cramm, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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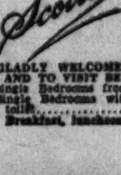

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Is Easier Under Big Volume Of Profit Taking

Specialties Lower—Electrical Equipments in Big Demand

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The stock market cooled down a bit today, following its heated performance of yesterday, and irregular and somewhat excited price movements gave the list a spotty appearance.

Traders were inclined to turn their attention to specialties, when most of the leaders failed to exhibit the expected enthusiasm, and some of these were run up around 7 points. Wheat, corn and rye were almost as indifferent as in yesterday's proceedings.

Cotton, however, got back some of its previous day's losses. Bar silver sagged ⅝ of a cent an ounce to 39½ cents. The dollar rallied nearly 3 cents against sterling and improved substantially in terms of foreign gold exchanges. Bonds were steady to firm.

Trade Reviews Cheerful

Renewed hope for decimation of unemployment was given by the announcement of Secretary of Interior Ickes that he had approved federal and municipal works plans involving expenditures of some $115,000,000. This, it was explained, was the first step in the program which is expected to put 1,000,000 men back to work by next October.

The list apparently found insufficient inspiration in the occasional buying flurries of various specialties, and declines in the late dealings ranged from fractions to more than 2 points.

Recessions of 1 to more than 2 occurred in Union Pacific, New York Central, National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, U. S. Steel, American Telephone and American Can.

Allied Chemical, International Silver and U. S. Smelting shaded early gains of around 7 points.

Transfers approximated 5,300,000 shares.

Bond Prices Rule Firm

The tide of buying in the bond market receded a bit today following yesterday's heavy turnover.

Predictions of an early advance in tire prices appeared to be a factor in improved buying in the rubber issues, of which Goodyear 5s, United States Rubber 5s, and Goodrich 6½s were strong features. Some copper company bonds registered fractional gains and steel obligations were responsive to a good advance in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s on a small turnover.

Communications issues contributed the most activity to the utility division, but prices were uneven.

Most of the foreign loans held to a steady course.

Chicago Wheat Values Again Make New Highs

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—Abrupt late upturns swept wheat prices today to new record peaks, with public speculative buying again on a large scale.

A sharp reversal of early weakness of Winnipeg wheat quotations accompanied the late rise of values here, and there were reports that temperatures in parts of the Canadian wheat belt had fallen as low as 40. With forecasts indicating no material change from near freezing weather, traders expressed anxiety as to the safety of the Canadian crop.

Closing prices were: Wheat — July, 1.08⅛; September, 1.10½-¾; December, 1.13⅛-½; May, 1.17½-1.18. Corn—July, 64⅜; September, 68¾-½; December, 72¾-73; May, 77¾-78. Oats—July, 46⅞; September, 47⅝-¾; December, 49¾-50; May, 53¼. Rye—July, 96; September, 1.00½-¾; Dec. 1.04¾-1.05.

German Steamship Lines Losses for 1932 Heavy

BERLIN, July 14 (AP)—The annual reports of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg America Steamship Lines show a loss by each company of 18,000,000 marks (approximately $3,250,000 gold dollars). The losses are covered by special reserves.

The North German Lloyd's net takings were 22,250,000 marks while the Hamburg America's were 16,750,000 compared to the preceding year's 18,090,000 and 20,360,000 respectively.

The North German Lloyd's revenue from passenger traffic was 20 per cent less than in 1931 and 45 per cent less than in 1930, while the Hamburg America lost 28 per cent as compared with 1931 and 38 per cent from 1930.

The Hamburg America line transported 96,857 passengers for the year as reported as compared with 102,000 in 1931. Its goods traffic dropped 30 per cent.

C Spark Plug Sales 104 P. C. Above 1932

FLINT, Mich., July 14 — AC Spark Plug Company June sales in dollars increased 104 per cent over June a year ago and 20 per cent over May this year. The company is a division of General Motors Corporation.

Employees at the end of June numbered 3124, compared with 2386 working part time in June a year ago and compared with 2824 in May this year.

Harlow H. Curtice, president and general manager, says:

"With unfilled orders at the end of June the heaviest at any time yet and with current releases from manufacturers high and retail activity increasing, the indications are for a continuance of the June levels during July."

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 14	Last July 13
13¾	3		Adams Express	18000	13⅝	12¾	12½	13
21⅝	8	2	Adams Millis	2000	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	21
12½	5½		Addressograph	500	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
9⅜	1⅜		Advance Rumely	900	8	7⅞	8	8½
11⅜	7½	.40	Affiliated Prod	2500	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
103⅛	80	3	Air Reduction	6600	101⅛	99⅛	99⅛	100⅛
24⅞	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9800	23½	22	22	22⅝
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	32900	7⅝	7¼	⅞	⅞
21⅛	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	2200	19⅛	19	19½	21
21	1⅛		Allegh pf ww XL	300	18	17⅜	17⅝	18⅛
25	8		Alleghany Steel	40	22	21½	22	22
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3900	134⅛	128¼	130	127
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	400	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	121¼
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	6200	25⅛	24	24½	24⅝
23⅞	5⅜		Alpha Port Cem	600	22¼	22	22	22¼
8⅞	⅝		Amal Leather	3300	8½	7⅜	7⅝	8⅝
36	34		Amal Leather pf	100	36½	36½	36½	36
41¼	18½	2	*Amerada	1200	40	38½	38½	39½
27⅜	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	7200	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	27
28½	8		Am Bank Note	2800	28	27	27	27½
8¼	1		Am Beet Sugar	15000	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
42¾	2¾		Am Beet Sug pf	1200	42	40	40¼	40
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	37½	36¾	36¾	38
103	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
97½	49½	4	Am Can	47000	93¼	92⅛	92⅝	94⅛
133¾	112	7	Am Can pf	100	129	129	129	126
36½	6½		Am Car & Fdry	6100	35	32¾	34	33¾
80¾	15		Am Car & F pf	200	53	51½	51½	54
14	11⅝		Am Chain	200	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	500	51	51	51	51
23	21	4	Am Coal	3000	27	25	27	
6½	2		Am Colortype	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	
80½	13		Am Com Alcohol	41700	79¼	73	74½	74½
6	1		Ab Encaustic T	1400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
109¾	37½		Am & For Pow	42000	19⅛	18	18⅛	18
44⅞	7		Am & For Pow pf	2000	36	35½	35½	35⅛
35⅝	8		Am & For Pow 6	500	31¼	30	30¼	31½
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	3200	24½	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝
21¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	17100	21	20½	20⅝	21¼
16	2½		Am Hide & L	2100	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	14⅞
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	2200	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	55
17½	3¾	6	Am Ice	23000	16	15½	15½	15⅛
57⅞	25		Am Ice pf	500				56½
15½	4½		Am International	1100	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	13⅜
3½	1¼		Am La France	1900	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
39⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	4000	34	31½	32¾	33¾
6	1		Am Mach & Met	300	5	4	5	5⅜
23¼	3½		Am Metal	38600	22	21	21½	22½
72	60		Am Metal 6%	500	68½	68½	68½	68½
30	17	1½	Am News	40	28	27¼	28	29
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	87900	19¼	18	18	18¾
40⅞	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3100	40½	40⅛	40½	40⅝
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2500	34⅞	32⅞	34½	34½
19	4⅜		Am Radiator	24100	18	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
111	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	20	112	112	112	111
33¾	5¼		Am Rolling Mill	53000	27⅞	26⅜	27	28¼
47½	20⅝	3	Am Safety Razor	1800	47⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46
7	⅞		Am Seating	200	7	6½	6½	7
4½	⅜		Am Ship & Com	4200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	29⅞	29	29	30
39½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	30000	39	37⅝	38	39
84½	31		Am Smelt & R pf	300	83	82½	82½	82½
27	¾		Am Steel Fdries	3600	24⅜	24	24	25⅛
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	40	82	82	82	
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	400	46½	45½	46	47
73⅞	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	18400	71⅞	68¾	71½	70⅛
112½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	112⅛	112	112⅛	
134⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	43500	133¼	130¼	130¼	132¾
25	4⅜		Am Type Fndrs	500	22	20	22	22
37	10		Am Type Fd pf	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35½
43	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	20500	41⅜	39¼	39½	40¾
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	7100	35½	33½	33½	31¾
17	3½		Am Woolen	5100	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅝
61½	27⅜		Am Woolen pf	1700	59½	57⅜	57⅜	58¼
4⅛	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	300	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
14⅛	¾		Am Writ Pap pf	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	2
10⅞	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	3200	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅞
21¼	5		Anaconda Cop	58600	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20⅛
15½	4⅛		Anaconda Wire	400	15	15	15	15¼
31¾	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	28000	31½	29½	29⅝	29
88	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	87	85	87	
9	1		A P W Paper	1000	12	8½	8½	9½
29	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1900	28¼	27¾	28	28
88	41	7	Armour Del pf	1100	89¾	89	89	88
7¾	1½		Armour Ill A	28000	7¾	6¾	7¼	6⅞
4½	¾		Armour Ill B	20400	5	4½	4⅝	4
81	7		Armour Ill pf	33000	92½	83	85½	81
6	1½		Arnold Constable	1000	6⅝	5½	6¼	5⅞
5¼	&		Asso Apparel Ind	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
16¼	3½		Asso Dry Goods	6600	17⅜	16	17	15½
56	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	200	55½	55	55½	55
48	15		Asso Dry G 2pf	200	48	46	46	
34	6&		Asso Oil	90	35½	35½	35½	35½
80½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	15600	77½	75½	75⅝	76¾
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	300	72½	72⅜	72½	73½
57⅞	16½		Atl Coast Line	2900	55¾	54	55¾	55½
25	4½		Atl Gulf & W I	200	26½	24¾	26½	25
30	4½		Atl Gulf&WI pf	300	32½	29¾	33½	26½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	11000	30¾	29¾	30	30⅝
39½	9		Atlas Powder	200	35¾	34½	34½	35
8¾	1½		Atlas Tack	1000	9¼	8¾	9¼	8½
83	67½	2	Auburn Auto	47800	79¼	76	76	77¾
8	⅛		Austin Nichols	1500	7¾	6	7⅜	6½
16	5½		Aviation Corp Del	15000	15⅛	14¾	15	15
			—B—					
17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	23000	16⅞	15¾	16	15¾
45	9½		Baldwn Loco pf	500	43½	40	413	41
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	29000	36	35⅛	35½	36¾
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	3000	35¼	34½	34½	36
30⅞	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	28⅞	28¾	28¾	30
96	18⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	50	100	98	100	97
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	180	5	4⅜	4¾	5
10⅝	3		Barnsdall A	10700	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅝
27	7		Beatrice Cream	1300	26	25¼	25½	25⅝
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	67¾	67½	67⅞	
12½	2½		Beldings Hem	4000	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
90½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	89	88¾	88¾	89⅞
20⅞	6⅞		Bendix Aviation	22400	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	19⅞
36⅞	9		Best & Co	2000	30½	30	30	30
49¾	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	20500	47¼	45⅜	45⅝	46½
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	700	74⅝	71¾	73⅝	79½
9⅝	4¼		Bigelow Sanford	200	7	6¾	7	7
16⅜	3½		Blaw Knox	2000	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝	15
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	3500	50¾	48¼	48⅞	50⅜
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	7400	37	36	36	36½
21⅜	5½		Borg Warner	5600	20	19½	19½	19½
30	6		Boston & Maine	500	25	24½	24½	24⅜
	4½		Botany Mills A pf	300	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
13¾	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	12600	13	12¼	12⅜	12⅞
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	6900	40	39	40	39¾
88½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf		80	80	80	
88½	63⅛	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1300	85½	84½	84½	86
18½	1¾		Brunswick Bal Co	1800	15¾	15	15	15⅜
4¼	⅛		Bruns Terminal	5800	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	700	11⅝	11	11⅜	11½
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	64	64	64	64
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	15¾
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	6500	8½	8	8¼	8
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	60	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	30⅞
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	2300	5⅛	5	5	5
13¼	2½		Bullard	600	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11¼
3	⅛		Burns Bros A cts	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	1¾		Burns Bros pf	170	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	31000	20¾	19¾	19¾	20⅜
9½	1		Bush Term deb	100	8	8	8	8½
4¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	800	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
2⅞	1		Butte & Superior	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
7½	1¼		Butterick	600	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜
34⅞	8½		Byers	8100	34⅜	32⅝	32⅞	34
77	30½	2	Byers pf	20	77	76½	76½	77
			—C—					
31½	7¾		Calif Packing	2200	30	29½	29⅝	29½
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	8100	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2
11¾	2		Campbell Wy&C	300	12⅝	10	12⅜	10⅜
9⅝	2		Calumet & Hecla	2200	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
28¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	9900	28¼	26⅛	26⅜	27
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	38000	26⅜	19¼	20	20¼
33	14	1	Cannon Mills	3200	33	32½	32½	33⅜
12	4½		Capital Admin	1600	12	11⅞	12⅛	12⅛
35	25½	3	Capital Admin pf	250	35	34	34	35⅜
100¼	30½		Case Thresh	17400	99⅜	95½	96½	98¾
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	81¼	81¼	81¼	81
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	7400	27½	26⅜	26½	27
4⅞	⅜		Celotex vtc	100	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
58⅞	4¼		Celanese Corp	13500	54	50½	51	52¼
13¾	1½		Celotex Co pf	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
35½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	4100	35½	33	35½	33¾
9¾	2		Century Ribbon	500	9	8	9	7½
37	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	22000	37¾	34⅜	35⅞	34
7⅞	7		Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	6⅜
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3100	48	47	47½	48
48	24½	2½	Chic & Illinio	28800	46¾	45½	46⅜	46⅝
8	1½		Chi & E Ill	200	6½	6½	6½	6
8½	½		Chi & E Ill pf	200	6½	6½	6½	6
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	2400	13¾	13	13	13⅝
7⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P	4600	7¾	7¾	7½	7¼
12¾	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	24600	13⅝	12½	12⅞	12¼
2	1¼		Chi & N'western	21400	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	15⅛
34⅜	2		Chi & N'west pf	400	32½	31	31	32½
11½	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	2300	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅞
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	21½	21½	21½	21¼
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	2800	8¾	8½	8½	8⅞
15	2⅞		Chi R&P 6%	400	12¼	12	12	12⅜
3¼	3½		Chi R&P 7%	800	15¼	15	15	15⅝
22⅜	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	13½	13¼	13¼	14
29½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1200	27	25⅜	26⅜	27½
10½	2		Childs Company	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
38¾	13¼		Chrysler	28600	37½	36⅜	36⅜	37½
25	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	23¼	22½	23¼	23
70	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	69	69	69	69½
⅝	⅛		City Stores	4200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8½	1½		City Stores A	110	6&	6	6&	7¼
14½	5		Clark Equipment	20	12	11¼	11¼	13½
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27½	27	27	26
22	7		Colgate-Palm-P	3500	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	19¾
19¼	3		Collins & Aikman	8900	19¼	18	18⅝	19¼
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	4600	16	15	15⅝	15⅜
37	12½		Colo & So 1pf	80	37	35⅜	35⅝	36½
27½	8	.80a	Columbia Gas	48200	27¼	26⅛	26½	26⅝
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	81	80¾	80¾	81½
24	6¾		Columbia Pic vtc	600	23⅜	23	23½	23½
71½	23¼		Columbian Carb	2600	66¼	64	64	67½
15½	4		Comm Credit	1600	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	13¾
24⅜	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	23	23	23	23
85¼	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	90	85½	85	85	85
36	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	36	35½	36	34¼
45½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3200	39⅞	38½	38½	39½
3¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	1563	43¼	40½	40⅝	40⅞
6½	1⅜		Comwith & So	72000	5¼	5	5	5⅛
60½	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1100	55	54¼	54½	54½
22⅜	7⅜		Conde Nast Pub	8100	21½	20½	21½	21
5⅜	1¾		Consol Film Ind	700	5	4⅝	21¾	21
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	63800	62⅜	61	61¾	12
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	500	95¼	95	95½	94½
5½	2½		Consol Laundries	600	4½	4½	4¾	4¼
15¾	5	1	Consol Oil	26500	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14¾
105	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	105	105	105	
10⅝	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	2200	8¼	7⅝	8	8¼
3¼	⅛		Consol Textile	8100	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
10	1½		Container A	4600	10	9½	9⅞	9¾
4½	¼		Container B	4900	4½	4	4	4
18½	3		Cont Baking A	900	16½	16¼	16¼	16¾
3½	⅛		Cont Baking B	7900	3	2¾	3	3
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	
64½	35½	2	Cont Can	8300	63½	62	62	62¾
17⅛	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	1200	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33⅜
4	1		Cont Motors	12800	4	3½	3¾	
19½	4⅞		Cont Oil	32500	18⅝	17⅜	17⅝	18⅜
83½	45⅜	3	Corn Products	4300	82	80¼	80½	81½
7½	2⅜		Coty	2200	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	2600	37⅜	35	35½	36½
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	100	12	11¼	11½	12¼
63¾	14½		Crown Cork & S	12500	63¾	60	60	62
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1700	38½	36	38½	37½
50¼	16	4	Crown Will Pap 1pf	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	
8¼	1		Crown Zellerbach	4400	8	7½	7¾	8¼
33⅜	9		Crucible Steel	24400	33¾	32	32	33⅜
56¼	16		Crucible Steel pf	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	54
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	6400	3	2⅝	2⅞	3
16	2½		Cuba Ry pf	60	13	13	13	13⅜
11½	1⅜		Cuban Am Sug	5200	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	9⅜
59½	20¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	4700	57½	53⅝	54½	59¾
32¼	6½		Curtis Publishg	100	26	26	26	25¾
66	30	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	58	58	58	59½
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	32000	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 14	Last July 13
7¾	2		Curtiss-Wright A	8100	7⅜	7	7	7⅛
5⅞	4¾		Cutler Hammer	700	20½	19⅜	20¼	20¼
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜		Davega St	400	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
18⅜	8½	20	Deere & Co pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
49	40¼		Deere & Co	7100	45½	43⅜	43⅝	44¼
93¾	57⅝		Del & Hudson	5100	90⅜	85¼	90⅝	88⅝
46	17¼		DelLack & W	25300	42⅝	41¾	41⅞	42⅞
19½	2		Denver R G pf	100	18	18	18	18½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	88	88	88	89
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	7400	27⅞	27	27¼	27½
30	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	300	30	30	30	
35⅜	12	1	Dome Mines	8200	33⅜	31¾	31⅝	33⅝
16	10¼	.75	Douglas A	18300	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17⅜
19¾	2½		Dresser B	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
3½	¼		Duluth So Shore	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
16	2¾		Duluth So Sh pf	100	12½	12½	12½	
84⅞	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	59600	82⅜	79½	80⅝	80⅜
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	115	115	115	115½
38⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	700	24¾	23½	24	22½
			—E—					
10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	1300	8⅞	8½	8½	8½
86¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	6600	85¾	86½	86¾	85½
15	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	3200	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
4⅛	⅞		Eitingon Schild	5600	5¼	3¾	4⅛	3¾
22	4		Eitingon S pf	600	22¾	20	20¾	20⅝
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	25800	27	25¾	25¾	28½
8¼	1		Elec Boat	5600	7	6¼	7	7
3⅞	1		Elec & Mus Ind	3100	4½	3⅝	3¾	3¾
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	84300	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	14⅝
30½	7½		Elec Pow & Lt pf	700	31½	31	31	31
32½	6½		El Pw&L 6%pf	1800	26⅝	26	26⅝	27⅝
84	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	2200	52⅜	51	51	52¼
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	1200	3	2½	2½	2½
6	⅝		Elk Horn Coal pf	700	4⅜	4	4	3¾
61⅜	28	3	Endicott Johnson	500	60	½60½	60½	61⅜
14⅜	4		Engineers Pub S	3000	13	12⅜	12½	13
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	1200	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
22¼	3⅜		Erie RR	7800	21⅜	20¼	20¼	21
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	800	28⅝	25½	25½	26⅛
21	2½		Erie RR 2pf	200

Financial: News and Comment

Consumption of Cotton in June Best on Record

Textile Establishments Use 696,472 Bales in 30-Day Period

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Cotton consumption during June was the largest for any month since the Census Bureau began keeping monthly records in September, 1912.

The bureau said today that 696,472 bales were required by textile establishments during the 30 days.

The next largest consumption for any month since 1912 was 693,081 bales, reported for March, 1927.

Consumption during June, exclusive of linters, was more than double that of last year when 322,706 bales were required.

Particularly noticeable was the record consumpton by establishments in cotton-growing states during the month, also more than double that of June last year. Southern textile mills used 565,644 bales during June compared with 275,832 bales last year.

Consumption of linters also increased sharply for the nation with 81,468 bales consumed during June compared with 46,775 for the month in 1932.

During the month 25,540,804 spindles were active in mills compared with 20,646,966 last year. Of these during June 17,593,128 spindles were active in cotton growing states, compared with 15,347,906 active there during that month last year.

For New England states 7,242,362 spindles were active in June, compared with 4,569,178 active in June, 1932.

Business Tide In Pittsburgh Area Is Rising Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 14—With reports from the largest local banking houses that cash pay rolls in June were about 30 per cent better than in May and 35 per cent better than in June of last year, the mounting tide of business was augmented today by news of better times from many points in the Pittsburgh area.

Twenty-six hundred workers near Brownsville, Penna., will benefit by 10 per cent wage increases announced by mines in that district. In Beaver, the Beaver County Emergency Relief Board announced the dropping of 1622 families from relief lists—approximately 19 per cent of the county's relief roll.

Plants in Ambridge were reported considering pay raises consistent with those of the American Bridge and the McClintic-Marshall companies—an average 33 per cent increase for office and shop workers.

Construction Awards Up By 34 Per Cent

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Construction contracts of all kinds in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during June totaled $103,255,400, an increase of approximately 34 per cent as compared with the previous month, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. In June, 1932, the volume amounted to $113,075,000.

Of the June awards this year, $74,434,000 represented privately-financed undertakings and the balance publicly-financed work. In the preceding month private work amounted to $53,487,500 and in June, 1932, it was $48,806,800.

Residential building contracts in June stood at $27,793,200, an increase of $1,273,500 over the preceding month and $4,677,000 over June, 1932.

Associated Gas System Output Up 16 Per Cent

Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output in June, excluding sales to other utilities, totaling 222,498,923 k. w. h., which is 30,570,908 units, or 15.9 per cent, above June last year.

The management again emphasized the fact that this improvement will not be reflected in proportionately larger revenues, as this power is sold at the lowest rates and produces the least revenue per unit. There is the further important consideration of prospective rate reductions, as well as those which have been put into effect in the last year. Increased taxes in addition present a serious problem. Electric output for the 12 months ended June, was 2,504,243,296 units, a decrease of 4.1 per cent.

Gas output for June was 1,262,111,700 cubic feet, 1 per cent above June last year.

Bank of England

LONDON, July 14—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 13	June 6
Circulation	£378,471	£378,772
Public deposits	16,840	16,174
Private deposits	152,292	142,213
Bankers' accounts	95,958	92,343
Other accounts	56,334	49,870
Government securities	87,055	75,726
Other securities	27,644	28,527
Disc and advances	15,099	16,352
Securities	12,545	12,175
Reserves	72,498	72,183
Prop res to liab	43.5%	45.4%
Bullion	190,969	190,954
Bank rate	2%	2%

Bank of France

PARIS, July 14—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted), compare as follows:

	July 7	June 30
Gold	81,264,000	16,242,000
Sight balances abroad	2,572,000	2,584,000
Neg bills bght abrd	1,174,000	1,174,000
Comm'l bills, France	2,705,000	2,387,000
Adv against secur	2,762,000	2,765,000
Neg bonds of a f	6,467,000	6,488,000
Circulation	83,906,000	84,707,000
To cred cur accts	20,111,000	19,713,000
Treasury	313,000	337,000
Sinking fund	2,000,000	2,000,000
Private	17,364,000	17,138,000
Tot sight liabilities	104,018,000	104,421,000
Ratio	78.13%	77.80%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Telephone Issue Of $50,000,000 Soon

New York, July 14

THE Public Service Commission authorized the New York Telephone Company to issue not later than Sept. 1 up to $50,000,000 par of stock, consisting of 500,000 shares of common at par of $100 each to be sold at par for cash to American Telephone & Telegraph Company, realizing proceeds of not less than $50,000,000, and to apply the proceeds to payment of a like amount of indebtedness owing to American Telephone & Telegraph Company as of Dec. 31, 1932.

This is an interim order on the company's petition to issue $109,741,300 par of stock, consisting of 1,079,413 shares of common.

Examination of books, accounts and property of the company is under progress by the commission's accounting and engineering divisions.

Bank of America Covers Dividend By Ample Margin

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—Dividends to be paid during the year 1933 by the Bank of America were covered by a substantial margin in the first six months of operations, the statement of condition as of June 30, 1933, disclosed. The Bank of America N. T. & S. A. and the Bank of America (California) earned, during the half-year period, $4,499,000 before depreciation and sundry deduction.

After all realized losses and also estimated losses based on depression price levels were written, an additional $5,591,000 was appropriated to cover any possible future charge-offs. After providing for the quarterly dvidend of $775,000, declared in June and for depreciation, contingencies, etc., there remained $2,229,000 as a net addition to undivided profits for the period, bringing the total as of June 30, 1933, to $12,817,000. The dividends recently declared were at the annual rate of $3,100,000, thus resuming regular payments which were made on an uninterrupted basis for the 27 years of the bank's existence preceding Oct. 1, 1931.

The bank's statement showed that all rediscounts and bills payable have been entirely eliminated. When the present management resumed control of the institution 16 months ago, the total amount of the bank's borrowing was $146,455,000.

Despite the adverse business and banking conditions which preceded the national bank moratorium, deposits of the Bank of America showed a gain of $17,700,000 during the past six months, bringing the total as of June 30, 1933, to $767,413,000. During the same period the bank augmented its cash and holdings of United States Government obligations by $22,100,000, bringing the total as of June 30, 1933, to $269,700,000. Its investments in loans and discounts were reduced by $17,000,000.

New England Potato Crop to Be Smaller

A 1933 New England potato crop of 45,155,000 bushels is forecast by the New England Crop Reporting Service, compared with 48,350,000 bushels harvested last year and the five-year average of 47,440,000 bushels.

Low prices received by Maine farmers for the 1932 crop have caused a reduction of 13 per cent in the potato acreage planted in Maine this year. Potato acreage in Massachusetts and Connecticut was increased and in other New England states unchanged. This year 201,000 acres have been planted, compared with 221,000 acres harvested last year.

"In most of New England," the bulletin said, "the dry season has given the potato crop a favorable start. In Aroostook County the crop was planted rather late, but under favorable conditions with cool weather since planting the crop has made rather slow growth. In central and northern Aroostook County recent rains have been excessive and unfavorable to development of the crop."

For the nation as a whole a potato crop of 306,000,000 bushels is forecast, compared with 358,000,000 last year.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Crop Reporting Board, on the basis of July 1 condition, estimates this year's production of potatoes at 306,423,000 bushels, compared with 357,679,000 produced last year.

Chrysler Motor Output Far Ahead of Last Year

DETROIT, July 14—Sales to distributors and dealers of Chrysler Motors for the first six months of 1933 almost equaled total sales for the entire year 1932, since which time they have further increased to a point where up to July 11 they already exceeded by 4 per cent the total number of cars shipped in the previous year.

In the first half of this year 217,614 passenger cars and trucks were built and shipped by Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler divisions compared with 222,512 units during the whole of 1932.

Associated T. & T. Deficit

Associated Telephone & Telegraph Company for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports loss of $296,927 after depreciation, taxes, subsidiary interest and dividends, debenture interest, debts, discount, etc., compared with net income in 1931 of $1,312,085. Of the 1932 loss, approximately $250,000 represented cost of conversion of foreign currencies into United States funds which conversion is largely a bookkeeping entry.

Plate Glass Production

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 14—Total production of polished plate glass in the United States for June was 9,490,260 square feet, compared with 7,922,424 in May and 4,909,988 square feet in June, 1932.

Regulations of Securities Act Impede Issuers

Voluminous Accounting Data Are Wanted by Trade Commission

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—Regulations and registration-statement forms issued by the Federal Trade Commission, under the Federal Securities Act, may be regarded by some issuers as imposing a heavy burden upon them, according to T. Edward Ross, Philadelphia, chairman of a committee of the American Institute of Accountants, which has been studying the act.

"Many prospective issuers will find themselves confronted with a task of considerable proportions in attempting to supply the voluminous accounting information required by the trade commission's form of balance—sheet and profit-and-loss statement," Mr. Ross said.

Modifying Clauses

"Fortunately the registration-statement forms include general modifying clauses, to the effect that reasonable care should be exercised to supply the desired information, but if it is not available a full explanation of the circumstances may be submitted in lieu thereof. A great deal will depend on what is meant by 'available.' In many cases some of the accounting information will not be available without considerable expense and delay.

"At the best, submission of comparative balance-sheets and profit-and-loss statements, with supporting schedules, for several fiscal periods, plus consolidated statements in some cases, will be a large order for most issuers, to say nothing of the general information called for by the commission's questionnaire.

"Many corporations will note with relief that the commission will not require the disclosure of trade information advantageous to competitors. A note on the form of profit-and-loss statement indicates that details of gross sales and cost of goods sold need not be given if the business of the issuer would be injured thereby.

"Accountants will be particularly disappointed at the archaic form of balance sheet adopted by the commission. This form, in which fixed assets are shown first and in which the capital and surplus items are widely separated, has been virtually abandoned by industrial concerns in this country, although it survives among utilities. It is to be hoped that the trade commission, when time permits, will issue supplementary financial-statement forms better adapted to the needs of the several types of enterprises.

Will Amend Forms

"Probably the regulations and forms will be amended from time to time as experience reveals flaws in them. It must be remembered that the commission was severely handicapped by limitation of time in drafting these requirements, which under the terms of the act, are inevitably extensive and complicated.

"Investment bankers and prospective issuers of securities will undoubtedly find much to criticize in the regulations and registration-statement forms but they should not overlook the fact that the most onerous provisions are incorporated in the securities act itself. Schedule A of the act, for instance, calls for certain mandatory information, which the commission is obliged to obtain."

Mr. Ross had nothing but praise for Baldwin B. Bane, who it has been announced will be in charge of administration of the act. "Business is fortunate," Mr. Ross said, "in the commission's choice of administrator. Mr. Bane is competent, fair-minded, and fully conscious of the undesirability of impeding proper financing by reputable persons."

Packard Motor Profit For June Quarter Likely

DETROIT, July 14—Packard Motor Car Co. is likely to report a nominal profit for the quarter ended June 30, 1933. The company began operating in the black in May.

Its cash position was materially improved during the period, cash and government securities at the close of June amounting to more than $14,000,000 compared with $12,014,973 on March 31 and $113,387,612 on Dec. 31, 1932.

Business in the so-called higher-priced automobile field is making excellent progress, in the opinion of M. M. Gilman, vice-president in charge of distribution.

Dividend Declarations

	Amount	Payable	Stock of record
Allegh Steel pf	q 1.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Cent Rib Mills pf	q 1.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 19
Kesb Buffet	q .06¼	July 31	July 22
Capital M'g'm't	q .15	Aug. 1	July 20
D. Emil Klein Co.	q .25	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

National Steel Operations

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 14—National Steel Corporation announced that for the first time since 1931 all vessels of its fleet were now operating in the ore and coal-carrying trade on the Great Lakes. The seventh and last ship has sailed from winter quarters to take on cargo.

Cream of Wheat Income

Cream of Wheat Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net income of $535,186 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 89 cents a share on the 600,000 shares, compared with $667,213, or $1.11 a share, in the first half of 1932.

Tire Price Rise Predicted

NEW YORK, July 14—"Tire prices will have to be increased as a direct result of President Roosevelt's signing of the cotton textile code," said President O'Neil of General Tire & Rubber Company in commenting on the President's action.

Courtaulds, Ltd., Dividend

LONDON, July 14—Courtaulds, Limited, declared an interim common dividend of 1½ per cent, tax free.

Germany States Provisional Régime for External Bonds

Amortization Provided For Under Agreement and Foreign Exchange to Be Set Aside for Sinking Fund—May Pay in Full in Six Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—The group of American houses which issued German dollar bonds have been continuing interchanges of views with the German authorities concerning the application of the Transfer Moratorium Law of June 9, 1933, according to a statement just issued here. This law contemplated, as from July 1, 1933, a virtually complete cessation of dollar interest and amortization payments on German external bonds and was the subject of formal protest by the group in the interest of American bondholders.

These houses are now advised of the provisional régime which the German authorities have determined upon as generally applicable to publicly held external German bonds (exclusive of Dawes loan and Young loan bonds) for the six months' period July 1 to December 31, 1933, as follows:

1. Amortization

(a) Where the loan agreement provides that the debtor may effect the amortization by the surrender of bonds for cancellation, amortization will be continued by such surrender of bonds, the German authorities assuming that the acquisition of the bonds needed to meet such amortizations during the current six months can be carried through.

(b) Where the loan agreement provides for the deposit of a fund with a sinking fund agent or other similar agent and the fund is to be used by the agent for the retirement of bonds, through purchase or redemption, the Reichsbank will set aside the foreign exchange required, but the amortization payments will not now be made in foreign exchange. When such payments will be made has not been determined. Meanwhile, since this foreign exchange fund is not being used for the actual retirement of bonds, transfer of interest will be maintained on all the bonds outstanding to the extent hereinafter set forth.

2. Interest

Against surrender of maturing coupons, 50 per cent of the interest evidenced thereby (but not to exceed a rate of 4 per cent per annum on capital) will be paid in foreign exchange (dollars, etc.) and the remainder will be paid in the form of a Reichsmark cheque on the Conversion Bank. The amount in Reichsmarks covered by the cheque will be determined on the basis of current Berlin official rates of exchange. The form of the cheque is now under discussion. The Reichsbank has declared that it will contribute as much as possible to the maintenance of a market for the cheques. Restrictions will be placed upon the use to which holders of the cheques may put the Reichsmarks deposited with the Conversion Bank. The details of such restrictions have not been officially formulated, but it is probable that these Reichsmarks will be available only for sale to German exporters at a discount for the purpose of increasing Germany's foreign trade.

It is expected that the foregoing régime for the handling of interest and amortization will become operative in the course of the next few weeks.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the president of the Reichsbank, has expressed the hope that at the end of the six months' period to which the foregoing régime applies, it may be possible for the Reichsbank to permit transfer of interest payments in full. He has also pointed out that the six months' arrangement above described is premised on the "assumption that the normal development of German foreign trade will not from any side be hampered by interferences, since the carrying through of the planned arrangement as well as the early resumption of complete transfer is wholly dependent upon the scope given to German exports."

The American group of issue houses have avoided any acceptance of the above announced decision of the German authorities, either so far as the issue houses themselves are concerned or on behalf of any bondholder.

The announcement affects approximately $1,000,000,000 of German bonds issued in the United States.

The World's Business

Reserve Statement

SOME interesting facts showed up in the Federal Reserve statement published today. The Reserve System cut down the rate of their purchases of United States Government securities, buying only $12,000,000 this week, compared with at least $20,000,000 and as high as $28,000,000 in each week since the middle of May. This buying, which is in line with inflation amendment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was more than offset by the reduction of $10,000,000 in bills and of $14,000,000 in member banks discount. Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding decreased on balance, as it has done in every week since the end of March. There has been, in fact, during the entire recent improvement in business since early April, no expansion in reserve bank credit. Federal Reserve ratio is now substantially higher than in March, and the approximately $1,800,000,000 of currency, which has returned to circulation, has been in effect canceled by the Reserve System instead of being accumulated to the credit of the member banks, nor has there been any important increase in outstanding member bank credit. On July 5 total loans and investments of reporting member banks in 19 leading cities amounted to $16,686,000,000, an increase of only $662,000,000, or about 1.6 per cent from the year previous, and up only 3 per cent from the figure reported May 10. Careful users of the quantity theory only claim that a "relation exists between the volume of bank credit and the level of prices in the long run," and mental factors over the short term are the chief determinants of the rate of business activity and the level of prices.

* * *

Mental Conditions in Business

The public seems to have changed its opinion recently about what provides the dynamics of business recovery. A year ago it believed that an increase in bank credit would provide the stimulus, but all steps taken to effect this increase were unsuccessful, and the recent recovery has come about without any such increase. Nowadays people think that larger pay rolls are the primary support to better business and the Industrial Recovery Administration is trying to increase them. Nothing so far, however, has upset the hunch of most traders and a few economists that mental conditions are far more important fundamentals in determining the trend of business than anything else. When the public lacks confidence, neither statesmen nor banks can by encouragement of central bank technical operations start business going. When the public turns bullish, perhaps after some particularly depressing experience, then every effort of statesmen and of central bankers to stimulate business seems successful, and business shows a stout capacity to improve even in spite of the mistakes or uncertainties of those in authority. Just as all signs fail when the business community is not in the right attitude, so everything succeeds in a time like the present. Incidentally, it does not seem reasonable, as some people appear to suppose, that speculators, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who have been increasing prices and production in recent months, are all guessing wrong about the ability of the public to take the output at the higher prices. Their money is on their guesses. And economists have said that both stages of the business cycle, the downturn and the upturn, are "self-generating."

* * *

South American Bonds

The current improvement in South American bonds is probably due immediately to news that the President has instructed the State Department to study the possibility of trade agreements with several South American governments. But a more important reason for the recovery in these bonds is the improvement in the raw commodity prices. The service on these bonds is largely dependent upon the export balances which South American governments can accumulate and these in turn are dependent upon export of raw materials. Argentina's principal exports are wheat, corn, beef, hides and flaxseed. Everyone of these commodities has risen sharply on world markets recently. Chile depends upon exports of nitrates and copper, Colombia on coffee and petroleum, Brazil on coffee, and so forth. While some of these bonds will undoubtedly be paid in full at maturity and may be expected to return to parity on the exchanges, others will very likely share the fate of South American bonds of a century ago, after England first ventured in South American financing, and become the "speculative football of stock exchanges of the world." They will probably continue to fluctuate with the level of raw commodity prices on which, in the last analysis, they depend quite as much as on the political forces of Latin American sister governments.

* * *

The Market Barometer

Yesterday's loans were a very pleasing answer to recent doubts which have been even more widely felt than expressed as to whether the rate of business activity is going to keep up. The stock market turned over the largest volume in the current bull market in the biggest day on the upside that the stock market has ever known. Sugar, silver and rubber; domestic corporations and foreign bonds moved up and in over-the-counter trading bank stocks were firm and insurance shares strong. Slight weakness in the grains and cotton was quite natural after their recent strength. Purchasing power for stocks and commodities certainly exists.

H. M. P.

Brokers Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, July 14—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $97,000,000 during the week ended July 12 to a total of $955,000,000. This compares with $858,000,000 on July 5, and with $343,000,000 on July 13, 1932.

Higher Profits Shown by Meat Packing Houses

Results For Eight Months Are Uniformly Good—Outlook Promising

CHICAGO, July 14—The meat packing companies have just come through the first eight months of the current fiscal year with operating profits returned in full measure and the industry apparently leading in the comeback to normal earnings. Behind the notable recovery being staged by the packers is the advantage of a practically normal rate of meat consumption on which inflation and slowly increasing buying power have placed better prices.

Without exception, the "Big Four" packers, Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy, showed gratifying results for the eight months, and so far nothing is in sight to mar returns for the 12 months. Principal uncertainty confronting them for the balance of the summer, usually a good period, is the renewed discussion of a possible processing tax on pork, the net result of which would be a narrowing of profit margins.

June Income Holds

The packers last week closed their books on the month of June, which, though some price recessions were observable, represented operating income practically on a par with May, when earnings were substantial.

The estimated operating income of Armour & Co. for the eight months to June 30 is around $6,000,000, after interest and depreciation, but before taxes. There was a loss for the like 1932 period. With the funded debt now $33,000,000 less than three years ago, the company is approaching a more adequate earnings stride.

Swift & Co., largest meat packer in the country, which sells about 14 per cent of the inspected meat in the United States, has seen its profits come back in good shape. The indicated operating profit for the eight months is set in the neighborhood of $7,000,000, after interest and depreciation, but before taxes. Nothing was returned in the like 1932 period; for the full year 1932 the net loss was $5,337,000.

Wilson & Co., third largest, is understood to have earned $750,000 after interest and depreciation but before taxes in May alone. June profit approximated the May figures; for the eight months, to June 30, indicated operating profit is around $1,750,000. In 1932, Wilson lost close to $800,000 for the eight months.

Cudahy Net About $2,000,000

Cudahy Packing Company, normally the best proportionate earner of the four, should not be far from $2,000,000 after interest and depreciation and before taxes for the first eight months of this year, contrasted with but a small return in the like 1932 period. Cudahy's meat business is bolstered by the profitable Old Dutch Cleanser sales. This product is carried on the books at an advertising investment of $500,000.

All the packers, large and small, are going into the summer on a sound basis, but with their exact responsibilities under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration unsettled. So far they have not gone very far in drawing up their code, which will be applied under the Farm Act and not the Industrial Recovery Act.

There is a movement on foot to set a premium on light hogs which is finding a more or less sympathetic reception among packers. Rather this than the processing tax, is a good deal of their attitude. It is felt that an arbitrary premium on light hogs, which normally bring premiums, would serve to reduce pork tonnage and certainly would reduce lard production.

Tri-Continental Assets Equal $2.91 on Common

NEW YORK, July 14—Tri-Continental Corp. states that as of June 30, 1933, net assets, with securities at market value or appraised valuations, were equal to $123.93 a share of preferred stock and $2.91 a share of common, or, if the preferred stock held by the corporation were retired, to $133.59 a share of preferred and $3.60 a share of common. This compares with net assets equal to $88.31 a share of preferred stock on December 31, last, and $69.24 a share on June 30, 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $527,497 after expenses, interest and taxes, but exclusive of $1,817,362 net loss on sale of securities which was charged against surplus account. This compares with net profit of $801,189, but exclusive of $4,761,077 loss on sale of securities charged to surplus account in the first half of 1932. Capital stock consists of 295,854 no-par shares of $6 preferred and 2,429,318 no-par shares of common stock.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $809,904 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to $1.73 a share on the 353,418 shares, compared with net loss of $73,964 in the first half of 1932. June quarter's net profit was $509,302, equal to $1.45 a share, compared with net profit of $100,602, or 28 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and net loss of $763 in the June quarter of 1932.

Construction Contract Given

NEW YORK, July 14—Construction contracts awarded in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains in June totaled $103,295,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation, compared with $77,171,700 in May, and $113,075,000 in June last year. Residential building contracts totaled $27,793,200 in June, compared with $26,519,700 in May, and $23,116,200 in June, 1932.

Illinois Building Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Building activity continues to advance in Illinois, it is reported today by the State Department of Labor. During the last month 1210 building projects were authorized in the 65 cities reporting. Their estimated cost was $1,190,520.

British Trade Board Issues June Report

London, July 14

THE British Board of Trade reports that imports into the United Kingdom during June were valued at £53,774,000, compared with £37,294,000 during May and £57,517,000 during June, 1932. Exports were valued at £28,465,000, compared with £30,765,000 in May and £29,723,000 in June a year ago, while re-exports amounted to £5,266,000 in June, compared with £3,820,000 in May and £4,174,000 in June last year.

Exports of yarn cloth during June were valued at £4,356,000, against £4,893,000 in May.

Imports of iron and steel during June amounted to 69,019 tons, against 84,927 tons in May. Exports of iron and steel during June amounted to 153,787 tons, against 178,639 tons in May.

Cattle and Hogs Up; Lambs Decline In Livestock Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 14—Receipts of most classes of livestock were heavier at Chicago this week than last, owing to the holiday last week. The cattle market closed considerably higher than a week ago and hogs showed a moderate advance, but lambs slumped sharply, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings advanced 50 cents this week, reaching new high levels for the season. Most steers and yearings sold at $5.50-$7, several loads of medium weight and heavy steers selling about $7. The best yearlings went at $7.10. Heifers also gained 50 cents, yearlings making $6.25 and heavy heifers $6.50. Beef cows ruled 25 cents up and cutters strong to 25 cents higher. Vealers slumped 50 cents-$1, closing at $5-$6. Most grass steers sold at $4-$5.

Hogs show a 5-15 cents gain for the week, with pigs and light lights up more. The week's top was $4.90, highest in six weeks. Receipts were big, but shipping demand was broad. The fresh pork trade was dull, but provisions ruled higher.

Fat lambs broke 65 cents to $1, with yearlings following a similar trend. Lambs closed at $7.50 down, with only a few sales at $7.75-$8, compared with a week's top of $8.75. Dry fed yearlings sold mainly around the $5.50 mark. Ewes held steady during the week, selling largely at $1.25-$2.50.

Galveston Refunding Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—The refunding plan of Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Co., recently modified to conform to legislation prohibiting the incurring of obligations expressly payable in gold, has been declared operative as of July 15, according to a notice being sent to holders of certificates of deposit for the road's first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due 1933.

Re-Admit Continental Motors

NEW YORK, July 14—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange announces that suspension of trading in shares of Continental Motors Corporation will be terminated and stock re-admitted to trading today, July 14, 1933.

Diversification Only Safe Method For Investments

When to Buy Is Far More Important Than What to Buy, Says Babson

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—"The only safe method of investing," writes Roger W. Babson, noted economist, in Forbes Magazine, "is through extensive diversification. Given constant and unchanging conditions, bonds, mortgages and other obligations should be sounder financial investments than stocks, equities and unencumbered real estate.

"The fact is, however, that every investor is faced with constantly-changing conditions. Hence, the only way to invest money conservatively is to diversify extensively.

"In selecting the soundest financial investments, the question of when to buy is far more important than what to buy. The latter can easily and mechanically be secured by extensive diversification; but the former requires great wisdom and courage.

Time to Buy

"But how shall you know when it is the right time to buy? The answer is 'by the study of financial and business conditions.' Furthermore, this does not necessarily mean that you must subscribe to any economic service or spend your life in reading charts and figures. It is very easy to determine the average price for stocks, or for bonds, or for commodities, or for labor over a term of years. If all of these figures are considerably above normal average, then it is no time to purchase securities. On the other hand, if the prices of stocks, bonds, commodities, real estate, etc., are considerably below the average, then it is fairly safe to begin to buy.

"I could even give you a simpler rule than this, viz: When you and others can easily get work and there is even a shortage of labor in some lines, sell securities and store cash; but when you and others are out of work and the large cities have bread lines of unemployed, buy securities. And if you previously sold when things were high, you'll have the cash to do it.

Takes Courage

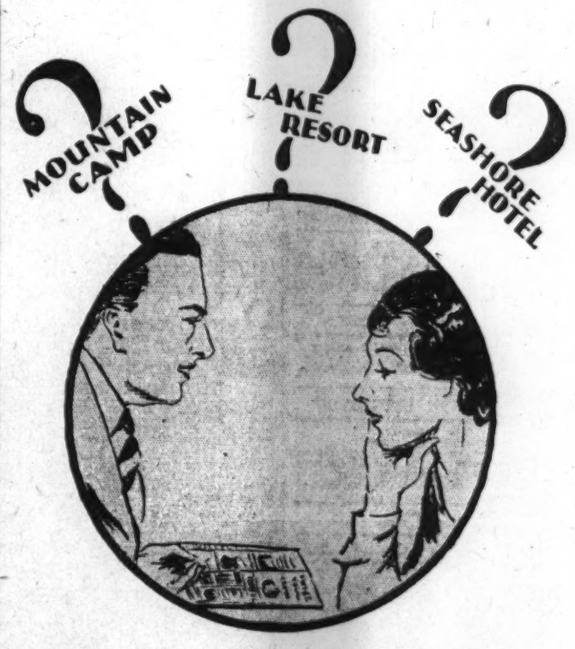
"A knowledge of the situation is not so important as is self-control and courage to take advantage of the situation. The difficulty is that when one should sell everyone is optimistic and believes that the country is just entering an era of permanent prosperity.

"Hence, it takes great control and courage not to fall in line with the procession and follow the crowd. Contrariwise, when one should buy, everyone is pessimistic and believes that the country is just entering an era of permanent depression. This, therefore, means that self-control and courage are prerequisite to profiting by the law of action and reaction.

"This further means that character is of fundamental importance in sound financial investing."

Southern Iron Advanced

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14—Base price of southern iron has been advanced $1 a ton to $13 for No. 2 foundry at furnaces.



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For last-minute vacation-planning, the hotel and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are a helpful guide. They bring news of a variety of vacation opportunities—from hotels, steamship lines, railroad companies, and travel agents.

The wide scope of the advertisements enables you to choose the place and the accommodations that you like best. A special page of hotel, resort and travel advertisements is published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PERSONAL SERVICE

NEW YORK CITY—May we assist you? Sightseeing, general requests; reasonable. No charge for Schools, Camps, Shopping, Hotels. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL—Personal Service 38 West 10th Street Tel. St. 9-3787

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Delightful guest building on large estate at Spring Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent.. $35 to $50
1638 Beacon Street, Brookline—9 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1477 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 Fenway—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent.. $35 to $60

Apply to Sup't on Premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

BROOKLINE, Mass. (Coolidge Corner section)—4-5-6 rooms, modern and homelike; owners managed; $60 to $70; American adults only; references exchanged. William Jaques. Regent 3883-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 19 Hamilton Road—4 and 5-room apartments, American adults only. Tel. Aspinwall 5278.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Bay Ridge—Modern apartments, 2-3-4 large, light rooms; refrigeration; reasonable rents; near shops, Christian Science church. 6914 6th Ave. Tel. Sh. 6-7330.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusive for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Available from August 1—Three-room daintily furnished; Oriental rugs, radio, books, twin beds; in refined elevator apartment; close Riverside Drive, Broadway express subway, Fifth Ave. buses; $100 monthly. Write Box C-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st), near Riverside Drive—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5843.

WASHINGTON APTS.—Cut your hotel bill ½; 1-6 rms., beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators, maid serv. 735 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

200 RIVERWAY
Modern 4 and 6-room apartments heated, garage; owners management, J. L. PROCTOR, 206 Riverway, Boston. Tel. Asp. 4959.

N. Y. C., 71st St., 167 West—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished, living quarters or office; clean, respectable; $40.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

LINCOLN SEDAN, 1926 model, good rubber, good paint, new battery, excellent condition; reasonable. MRS. ESTES, 35 West 9th St., Apartment 8 C. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-7051.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SHORE FRONT, Cape Cod, South Chatham—Wonderful view, excellent beach; large living room, fireplace, complete bath, hot and cold water, electricity, large front porch; situated among pines; balance of season $250. A. W. ROSS, HARWICH PORT, Mass. Box 313.

SUMMER COTTAGES, $10 to $17 weekly; foothills White Mountains, on lake, electricity, stores. EMILY F. NOYES, Tilton, N. H.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BEAUTIFULLY located in 9 acres of pines; home for children needing special care and supervision; workers in charge trained and experienced, loving and understanding children; terms moderate for summer or permanent. Address HOPE ACRES, South Lincoln, Mass., or Telephone Wayland 89-5.

COUNTRY BOARD

WANTED—A few boarders in quiet, attractive country home, screened-in porch; fresh milk, eggs and vegetables. LILLIAN E. LITTLE, Salisbury, Vt.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ELF CLEANER 10c
Hidden powder does the work; cleans and polishes windows, bathtubs, enamel, mirrors, porcelain, nickel, windshields, tile, paint. ROBERT G. SEVERANCE, 9 Nottingham St., Newton Centre, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CLEANING woman for small apartment, experienced, 25c an hour; reference. Write Box 8-28, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 13 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

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Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE ANNUITIES
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—200-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 75-room colonial house, quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $30-$35; 6th season; booklet.

CRAG-CREST
High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming, easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

HOMESTEAD INN
MADISON, CONN.
Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privileges, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. O. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

ROSE LODGE
In the Berkshires COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.
(Home Away From Home)
Enjoy the variety of pleasures well known to this mountain playground.
RATES $17.00 PER WEEK, $2.50 PER DAY

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; Hancock 2718.

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FINE job printing by conscientious craftsmen. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 90 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1168.

PRINTING—Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Al. 4-8147.

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DESIRABLE home, garage, garden, fruit, evergreen trees; plot 75x139. All improvements, restful location, near station, beaches, village; commuting distance to N. Y.; beaches; 7 rooms. Price $10,000. Easy terms. Call, write, SMITH, 251 Lena Ave., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Old Homestead
13 ROOMS—3 BATHS
26 ACRES
Location, South Weymouth, Mass., ideal for Inn, Club, School or Private Hospital; large barn, garage, fruit of all kinds, Pine Grove, etc.; price $18,000.
A. L. WINGATE
1009 WASHINGTON ST. Weymouth 0714

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2254 New Haven Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 1-4824
Large rooms, en suite or single; attractive house, beautiful surroundings.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS. Coolidge Corner—Pleasant rooms in quiet home for rest and study; best of home cooking. Longwood 9034.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BETHAVEN INN, BETHEL, MAINE
A HAVEN FOR MOTORISTS
DIRECT ROAD TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms near church; reasonable for Christian Scientists, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6. MRS. PRENTICE. Com. 9151.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8171.

BOSTON—Rooms for tourists or permanent people; reasonable; near church; car space. 51 St. Stephen St. Com. 8953.

BOSTON—Quiet, cool room with private entrance in elevator apartment, near church. Kenmore 7850. Suite 428.

COYTESVILLE, N. J.—Large room, newly furnished, adjoining bath, private family; convenient transportation New York via George Washington bridge; near bathing pool. SCHAUBLE, 159 Washington Avenue.

MIDTOWN gentleman's residence, new throughout, large front room, tastefully decorated, running water, $9; showers. Murray Hill 4-8874. N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (118th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings; transient-permanent. University 4-5342 (Apt. 23).

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79th—Newly decorated rooms in beautiful apt.; river view; $10, $7, $5; excellent location. (10-A.) ROUZEE.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (10M)—Southwest corner 10th floor, bath; river view; also housekeeping suite, private bath; rates.

SALESMAN desires position with firm handling standard commodity or will act as sales representative; ability and appearance. Write Box R-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED private chauffeur, good mechanic, handy man, adaptable other ways on estate or city. CHARLES FAHNER, 1702 Grand Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C. Foundation 8-1090 between 6-8 p. m.

SALESMAN desires position with firm handling standard commodity or will act as sales representative; ability and appearance. Write Box R-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman would like work, with Christian Scientists preferred; part or whole time. Call or write 208 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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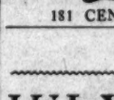

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Everything Good in FOODS
We deliver in Belmont, Waverley, Newton and Watertown.
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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

HOW frequently it is being proved these days that being alert to every opportunity for expressing love to another, is the quickest way to alleviate discouragement and lack in one's own experience!

A young business woman in need of employment was hopeful that her eyes might be opened to new opportunities for service, but all human footsteps in looking for temporary or permanent work in her field had seemed of little avail.

It had occurred to her several times that she would like very much to do something nice for a couple in her city who were far from home and were faced with a problem much greater than her own; but no definite way of going about it had come to her, and she had more or less forgotten it in thinking of her own need. However, one day when her own problem was weighing heavily upon her, a friend mentioned something that this couple wanted very much to do; and in deep gratitude she hurried to the telephone to extend them an invitation for the following day. This was gratefully accepted. Her great joy over this opportunity made her forget her own discouragement.

An hour or so later, as she was leaving the house, the ringing of the telephone stopped her. It was an unexpected call from a firm to whom she had applied three weeks before, offering her a week's work in pleasant surroundings; and it did not interfere with her next day's plan for her friends.

What They Say

Women in Washington

"It is interesting to see how the woman influence is growing in official affairs in Washington. Miss Perkins; Mrs. Roosevelt, who is more than merely the wife of the President; newspaper women, who now form a sphere of influence from which newspaper men are excluded; various and sundry women officials; women technicians; women experts. Under Roosevelt we men are declining. Our sons may have to pour at teas in Washington."—*W. M. Kiplinger.*

Homing Pigeons

"Before we lend any more money to Europe, we shall change the eagles on the gold pieces to homing pigeons."—*Harrison T. Harrison.*

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER

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Paper Hanging, Ceiling Work
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is NOW, as it has ALWAYS BEEN, made of PURE FRESH CREAM. There is no Substitute nor Adulterant used in OUR ICE CREAM. It is standardized at a Butterfat Content which is considered nourishing and which has made HAM'S ICE CREAM popular for many years. It is Pasteurized and Homogenized to comply with accepted requirements for wholesome food, by the State and Local Authorities. The CREAM used is produced by NEW ENGLAND FARMS and is never more than 48 hours old when frozen.
HAM'S STORES
Winthrop Beach, Centre, Highlands
Spanish Gables, Revere

Bathing Shoes—
Sneakers—
Tennis Shoes—
Golf Shoes—
PRICES REASONABLE
LANG the Shoeman

Everybody's Cash Market
Tel. Oce. 1520
Legs of Lamb, Genuine Spring, 22c lb.
Boneless Rib of Beef, 19c lb.
1 lb. Potato Salad and 1 lb. Frankfurts 29c

IDEAL MARKET
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Shellfish a Specialty
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Prompt Delivery
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Dial 24667
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Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 51, 52

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE Potter and the Clay" appeared anonymously in The Christian Science Journal for September, 1890, with this foreword:

The following grew out of a suggestion that Science should by this time bring forth words for its own Hymnal. It is offered without any attempt at self-justification or maternal pride.

The poem, thus modestly introduced, was indeed one of the pioneers of the revised Hymnal. "Eternal Mind the Potter is" was set to music and included in the Hymnal and has held its place with unchanged favor ever since. Now that the revised Hymnal has nearly 100 Christian Science hymns, besides those of Mary Baker Eddy, it is clear what fruitage that offering of more than 40 years ago has at last brought forth.

The melody used for it at 51 was taken from "Calvary" by Louis Spohr (1784-1859), an oratorio, with this air set to the words "Though all thy friends forsake thee." Dr. Gauntlett arranged it as a hymntune in 1851.

Louis Spohr was born at Brunswick, Ger., and studied music there, specializing on the violin. He became director of the Court Theater orchestra at Cassell, where he remained until 1859. The swinging 6-8 measure makes the tune vocal, easy to sing with these vigorous and inspiring words.

The music used at 52 with these words appeared in the edition of 1708 of the Tate & Brady version of the Psalter, which had 30 new tunes, "10 composed by the best masters." This book held Croft's other tunes, St. Anne's and Hanover.

William Croft was a child of the Chapel Royal (Note 18), under the great Dr. Blow. Organist of St. Anne's in 1700, he was made a "gentleman extraordinary" of the Chapel Royal and finally was organist there. He taught the "children" reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as music. When he became organist at Westminster Abbey, he was still composer for the Chapel Royal. He produced many noble anthems for public thanksgiving for victories (as at Blenheim), and two Odes for the Peace of Utrecht, 1713 (one of the "decisive" acts of modern history). Croft also wrote sonatas for flute and violin, and was a founder of the Academy of Vocal Musick, 1725. He has a monument in Westminster Abbey.

Betty Bee

Pretenders to the Throne

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

QUEEN BEE, newly born and just released from her prison-like cradle, stood uncertainly upon the comb. Her frail legs were weak, her body thin and transparent. All about her bustled her devoted attendants—Betty Bee quite the busiest of them all. Within a quarter hour there was a surprising change. Strength came to the legs and Her Majesty moved restlessly. Soon she was crawling swiftly over the wax wall beneath which other potential queens were developing.

Left to her own devices, Queen Bee would break into every one of these cells, destroying eggs, larva, or well-formed queens. This was to be her domain; hers alone to rule.

Now the strangest thing imaginable happened. Without in the least relinquishing their devotion to their queen, Betty Bee and her mates gently yet firmly kept Her Majesty from the cradles of the other queens-to-be. In vain she bridled and stormed. Almost soothingly she was crowded away.

Queen Bee, not yet a quarter hour old, instinctively knew that within those catacombs of wax were pretenders to her throne.

For the Scrapbook

It Has Well Been Said

Men ought to gain wisdom while they are gaining wealth.

They serve God well who serve His creatures.

Some pity without help. Some help without pity. Blessed are they who pity and help.

Religion is not mere belief but a life that's worth while.

To ask God for daily bread isn't always enough—especially if we are able to work.

The best you've ever done comes short of the thing you can do.

It is not enough for us to know the best things. We must tell them to others. And we must so tell them that others will be influenced for the better.

Money is neither good nor bad, but all depends on what use is made of it.

A good policy for the future is better than a good explanation of the past.

If we do not plant knowledge when young, it will give us no shade when old.

You cannot command the respect of the world, you have to earn it.

Brevities

Detroit News: The trouble may not be in your tubes. An 11-year-old girl prodigy has been singing in five languages over the radio.

Los Angeles Times: Another difference between rich and poor is that the poor always know how much they owe.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald Journal: Russia and Japan are disputing over a railroad. We wonder which nation is trying to force the other one to operate it.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"None have" (J. F. K.)—The correspondent, writing from Dublin, says:

Your column is one of the features of The Christian Science Monitor which I enjoy. I do not always agree with your findings, as, for instance, your issue of May 24: "'None' followed by 'have'." You say, editorially: "We are inclined to favor 'none have,' etc." In my opinion, "none have" can never be right. The sentence should read: "Our records show that this lot has only 131 items and not one has been added," etc.

I protest—much good may it do me!—against dictionaries allowing, sometimes almost encouraging, loosenes to creep in and, so to speak, giving such their blessing. You quote the King James version—the King James version is wrong. The various citations you gave should read: "Not one was of silver"; "Not one of these things moves me"; "Beware that no one touches the young man Absalom."

Crowell's Dictionary says: "This fact (literary usage) gives weight to 'none are.'" In my humble opinion, it does nothing of the kind. It simply shows ignorance in high places.

Because most people are careless, should their carelessness be allowed to deteriorate the language? "Popular usage" is simply a popular excuse, and not even a good one. You, the dictionaries, and the grammars, should make a stand against the encroachments of this tide of carelessness and ignorance, else our language will be inundated with all the slang of today—"Sez you!" I even read in a dictionary (Chambers): "There is a modern tendency to insert a final 'r' as 'Victoriar' for 'Victoria'" (and I suppose "idear" for "idea")! Instead of almost condoning this "modern tendency," Chambers should have repudiated it.

We have put on our hair shirt; but efforts at penance are vain. Language grows. It should always be man's servant, not his master.

Fowler, the great English grammarian, says ("Modern English Usage"): "It is a mistake to suppose that the pronoun 'none' is singular only and must at all costs be followed by singular verbs, etc. The Oxford English Dictionary plainly states that the plural construction is commoner."

Let us, then, fearlessly use "none are" (or "have," etc.) when the concept is plural ("None but the children have arrived," etc.).

Antipode, antipodes (J. F. K.)—The singular is accented on the first syllable, *an'tih-pode;* the plural is now always accented on the second, *an-tip'-o-dees.*

Apodictic (J. F. K.)—Spelled this way, the word is sounded with each *i* short, *ap-o-dik'-tik;* spelled "apodeictic," the pronunciation is *ap-o-dike'-tik.* (Secondary stress on first syllable in both instances.)

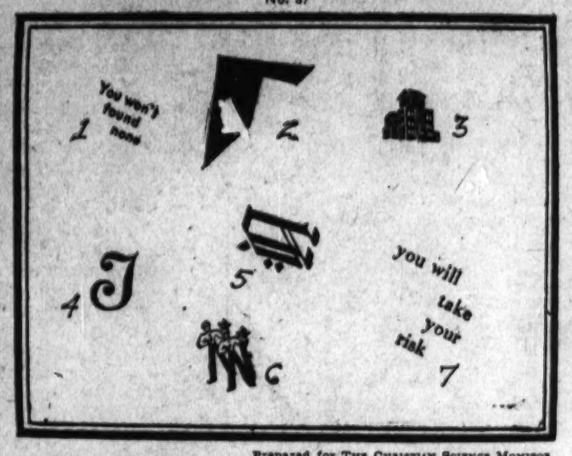
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotations for Today

GREAT men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force; that thoughts rule the world—EMERSON.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 37



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 37." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Also

"Talk about a woman's sympathy! I told my girl the other night that I was broke."

"What did she say?"

"She said so was our engagement."
—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

The Noise

Sandy was learning to play the bagpipes. One night, while he was strutting about the room, skirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"That's an awfu' noise ye're making," she said.

Sandy sat down and took off his boots, then got up and resumed his piping in his stockinged feet.—*Morpeth Herald.*

Adapted

The fame of the British tailors and hatters spreads as far as Prague. Enterprising tradesmen wishing to take advantage of this prestige have put out two notices, which read:

"English Taylor"
"British Haters"
—*Newcastle Journal.*

Gone!

Cousin Rabbit (leading all the little cousins into the lettuce garden): "I can readily see that the owner's salad days are over."

Passing Show
Motorcycle Officer's Wife: "Hi, Fred, you've forgotten your driving license."

Humorist

Mild Clubman (to fellow-member): "I say, I wonder if you'd mind my sharing my umbrella?"

Familiar Story

Richard had learned the story of Columbus at school, and was telling it to his mother. "An' his ships were the Nina, the Pinta, and—and—"

"The Santa Maria," prompted his mother.

"Aw," said Dickey, "you've heard this story before."—*Boston Transcript.*

Checking Up

I bought gasoline, I went to the show;
I bought some new tubes for my old radio;
I bought candy and peanuts, nut bars and ice cream;
While my salary lasted, life sure was a scream.

It takes careful planning to make money go 'round;
One's method of finance must always be sound.
With habits quite costly, it's real hard to save.
My wife spent "ten bucks" on a permanent wave.

The church came 'round begging. It sure made me sore;
If they'd let me alone, I'd give a lot more.
They have plenty of nerve; they forget all the past,
For I gave them a quarter the year before last!

—*Canton Christian.*

Ad-O-Gram No. 31

Published June 14

Answers:

1. Cadillac
2. Wentworth by Sea.
3. Bretton Woods.
4. Kellogg's
5. New Ocean House
6. Gloucester

Winners:

W. and B. Brown, Needham, Mass.
M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Miss E. J. McCullough, Mariboro, N. Y.
Mrs. E. F. Millett, Springfield, Mass.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
D. F. Smith, Arlington Heights, Mass.
Miss C. Alpers, New York City.
Miss A. E. Bristol, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Waires, Scranton, Penna.
C. W. Pyle, West Chester, Penna.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Miss T. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
Miss M. R. Botter, Reading, Penna.
J. van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Miss M. Terry, New York City.
N. Hoyt, East Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. J. D. Brotchie, Davenport, Fla.
Miss O. M. Voss, Milwaukee.
Mrs. L. W. Oakes, Kansas City, Mo.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Can.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. G. Bell, Somerville, Mass.
S. Schmidt, Hibbing, Minn.
Mrs. E. D. Brush, Old Forge, N. Y.
Mrs. H. White, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss D. Barr, Tucson, Arizona.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
A. A. Tagaris, Cleveland.
Miss T. Jones, Independence, Kan.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
Mrs. M. Ristow, Hawarden, Iowa.
Miss E. Byland, Astoria, Ore.
Miss M. West, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Mrs. B. Hinshaw, Ulysses, Kan.
Mrs. E. D. Hungerford, Madison, Wis.
D. F. Bradshaw, Klemme, Iowa.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane, Wash.
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Mrs. Mabelle Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
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G. Rietze, Louisville.
Mrs. J. A. Kuhnle, Lansing, Mich.
V. and M. Richardson, New Orleans.
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Mrs. M. S. Klauber, New York City.
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Mrs. Faber, Lincoln, Mass.
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A. Babson, Chicago.
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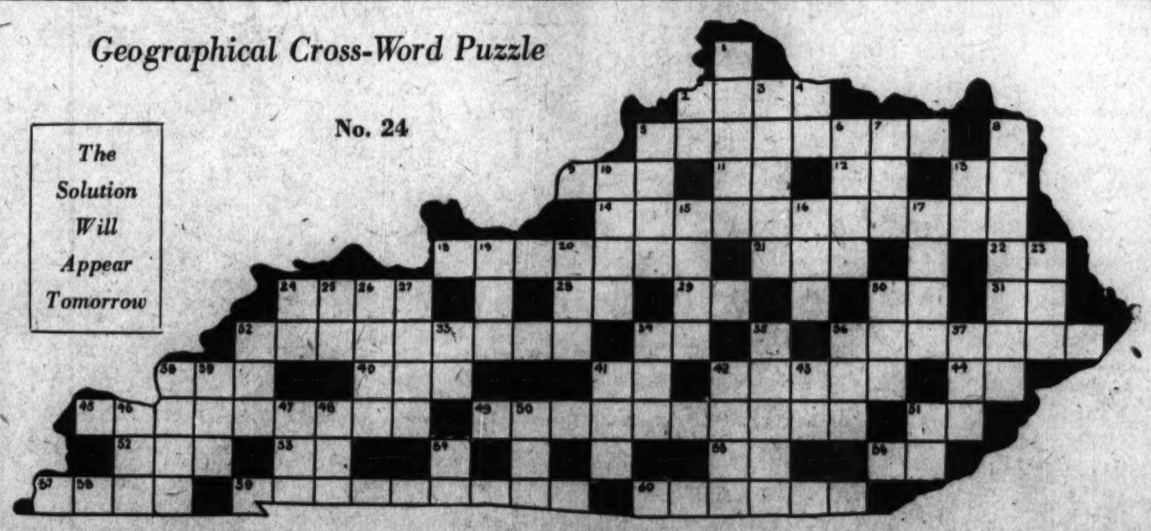
L. E. Smith, Boston.
Mrs. W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Mrs. N. W. Vuylsteke, Port Arthur, Texas.
Miss E. L. Barnes, Los Angeles.
Miss M. Diefenbach, Cincinnati.
U. G. Walker, McAllen, Texas.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 24

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

2—Spar.
5—Name of this State.
9—Period of time.
11—North America.
12—Old (dialectical).
13—Prefix meaning two.
14—Mountain range running through this State.
18—Noted cave in this State.
21—Mysterious fraternity that once flourished in the South (ab.).
22—Prefix meaning "with."
24—Strike lightly.
26—Albert.
28—Printer's measure.
30—Jumbled type.
31—Old Irish (ab.).
33—Famous schools held on moonlight nights in mountains of this State.
34—First two initials of former Secretary of the United States Treasury.
36—Explorer who visited this State in 1699.
38—Grows in a pod.
40—New York City.
41—Postscript.
42—The alleged weaker sex.
44—Not out.
45—Nickname of this State.
48—Principal city of this State.
51—Part of the verb "to be."
52—Girl's name.
53—National Academy.
55—New England.
56—Part of the verb "to be."
57—This State's great compromiser between the North and South.
59—Capital of this State.
60—Bound to.

Down

1—Girl's name.
2—Pronoun.
3—Trunk of a plant.
4—Spanish for "you."
5—Withheld.
6—Rooster.
7—Knight of the Legion of Honor.
8—This State's greatest son—the Emancipator.
10—British "jail."
15—College degree.
16—Breathy expression of wonderment.
16—Anglican Knights Errant.
17—A wading bird.
19—Angle (ab.).
20—Rug.
23—Petroleum.
24—Thus.
25—Behold.
26—Possessive of "32 across."
27—Uses with vigor.
30—Kitchen utensil.
32—Marguerite (colloquial abbreviation).
33—Suffix signifying "pertaining to."
34—Beast of burden.
35—Past tense of "pole."
36—Opposite of windward.
37—Point at.
38—Dwarfed.
39—Even (contracted).
41—Pointed object.
43—Winnifred (ab.).
45—Mail (ab.).
46—"La" held two beats.
47—Royal Navy Reserve.
48—American Automobile Association.
50—Possessive of "we."
51—Like.
54—Preposition.

The Children's Corner

Nothing Too Small

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANOTHER day of burning heat had dawned, and the King of the Winds had summoned the gentle Breezes to go to the earth and help. Already they had started gayly away—all except one, the tiniest Breeze of all.

"Come, little Breeze," called the old King. "Why do you wait there? Why do you not go with your brothers and sisters?"

"I am too small, oh King," replied the tiniest Breeze sadly. "I am not big enough to be of any use at all."

"Nonsense!" roared the King. "Nothing is too small to be useful in some way. Scoot right along, and do the best you can."

So the tiniest Breeze hurried away. But he was too late to join the others, and he was indeed such a tiny bit of Breeze that it did seem as though he could do nothing alone. He could not sway the tops of the tall pines enough to make the faintest strain of music, nor could he stir the still surface of a quiet pond over which he passed. He was not even strong enough to fan the flushed faces of the people whom he met.

"It is no use at all," sighed the discouraged little Breeze.

But by and by he stopped to rest among some beautiful roses growing near a house. He filled himself with their fragrance, and then floated on, across the porch where two ladies were sitting.

"How sweet the roses are!" exclaimed one of the ladies, just then. "I had not noticed them before."

The little Breeze paused. Could it be that he had brought the perfume?

"I'll try it again and see," he thought.

So back he went to the rose bushes, and once more danced across the porch.

"Oh, yes, I smell them now," declared the other lady, drawing in a deep breath.

Why, perhaps there was something the tiniest Breeze could do, after all! He lingered near the porch awhile, dancing back and forth across the roses, and then he thought: "If I can do this here, maybe I can do it somewhere else."

As he flitted along he went through a pasture where some children were picking blueberries, and stopped to spread the scent of the sweet fern all about them. They noticed it at once, and almost forgot the burning heat of the sun.

Then the tiny Breeze passed a house where a woman stood ironing near a window, and spying some mignonette growing nearby, he carried its sweet breath through the open window. The woman, heated and tired, caught the scent.

"Oh, how restful the smell of the mignonette is!" she said softly. "It makes my work so much easier."

And all through that hot, summer day, the tiniest Breeze continued to have the happiest time, for wherever he found fragrance he carried it closer to whoever might be near.

Early in the evening he entered a garden, and filling himself over and over with the cool sweetness of the blossoms, he kept wafting it in at the windows of an upper room where children were tossing restlessly, and so helped them to go to sleep.

But finally, when the sun was quite gone and the cooler dark had come, he floated home to the kingdom of the Winds.

"Ah, little Breeze," the King greeted him. "I feared you were lost, you are so small."

"I am indeed small, oh King, but not too small, after all," replied the tiniest Breeze happily. "And I have been busy all day, for I found such a nice way to be useful!"

Odd As It May Seem

The latest type—
submarines are capable of remaining completely submerged for at least two and one-half days.

Rembrandt's—
full name was Rembrandt Hermanzoon van Ryn.

The distinction—
of being appointed the first woman Texas Ranger belongs to Miss Lucile Phelps of Austin.

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Amusements

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Glorious Viennese Operetta
'Der Liebling von Wien'
With WILLY FORST, star of "Two Hearts," "Mona Lisa"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Call to Self-Defense

IT IS a truism to reiterate that intelligent functioning of self-government depends directly on an intelligent, well-educated citizenry. Yet at a time when new economic and social problems are pressing more insistently than ever before upon the governments of the world, schools of the United States have had to fight for their right to educate the nation's children; in some cases have had to fight for their right to exist at all. In all previous periods of hardship the American people have held to their traditional vision of the necessity of educating their children, Dr. George F. Zook, the newly appointed Commissioner of Education, recently pointed out. But the last four years have witnessed a devastating attack on the entire system of free education. Teachers have been overburdened, courses have been dropped, schools have been closed.

During the last week the delegates to the National Education Association Convention in Chicago put on a glorious fight to help the public to see what it is allowing to happen. Prominent educators have taken part in a radio campaign. The press has been flooded with facts. To the voices that in the last four years have been crying in the wilderness, the convention has given dramatic, effective support. It is hoped that this campaign will prove to have awakened more Americans to the realization that a crisis in American free education actually exists—that tens of thousands of American children are actually deprived of the opportunity to go to ordinary grade school, and this in a country where soon enough they will be asked to cast ballots intelligently for the election of their governmental leaders.

There is, happily, increasing evidence of a massing of fronts to stem the panic that had threatened to prune education beyond all reason. The test of this effort comes in translating the convictions of the individual or the group into local action. Parent-teacher and other groups are challenged to enlighten their neighborhoods, rousing public opinion to action that will save the sort of education children of today and tomorrow must have if they are to guide the world into better realms of thinking than those of yesterday.

All educators agree that in such times expenses should be cut. Most educators welcome the wholesome testing of values that comes from challenging times. There is, however, a point beyond which a teacher should not be burdened and a child should not be deprived of a chance to enrich his viewpoint, learn to invest leisure and achieve flexibility of thought.

After France had been prostrated mentally and morally by the Napoleonic Wars, a commission was sent out to seek methods of restoring prosperity. When the commission reported, one of its recommendations was that the fine arts be taught in the schools. Now France has been known for generations as a source of fine and beautiful things. But Americans in various stages of ignorance or financial panic have let politicians and local government officials, who see only the immediate and temporary situation, slash the fine arts out of the school curriculum on the basis that what was good enough for grandpa is good enough for Johnnie.

Americans of an earlier time placed education at the very foundation of a right-functioning democratic government. Today the largest democracy in the world is faced with the fact that in a testing time the grandest educational system in size and vision that the world has ever conceived is in dire need of rescue. Mexico, in contrast, while reducing its budget some 10 per cent in every other department, gave its educational system a 12 per cent increase. The central European countries, also Spain, Italy and Germany, are placing education among the highest of development projects.

The American people have developed in the last few years a new concept of the functions of government. The economic and social structure of the world are its concern. Ideas once voiced only within university halls are now broadcast and put into practice.

Never did children need to be better educated that they may meet successfully their new responsibilities. Children must be taught how to think, to learn not merely what their parents were taught but the self-cultivation of abilities that will make for a better and finer world than their parents have been able to build.

Bribing the States

"THEY'RE OFF!" The traditional cry of excited race crowds has assumed a double meaning. Not alone does it mark the spectators' stampede to the rail for an eager view of a field of thoroughbreds as it breaks in a pretty start at the post. For public interest today is concentrated ever more closely on the off-stage inclosures where wagers are laid rather than upon the tracks where the drama of racing unfolds. The sport of horse racing in America has been bumped off stride by the shady jockeying of the big business of gambling.

California's vote for legalized pari-mutuel race track wagering is the latest example of the extent to which promoters of organized gambling have succeeded in foisting their racket upon the people. In line with similar measures introduced in other states, the electorate "bit" at the bait in the gambling referendum which set up financial "benefits" to the State through a tax on the volume of money wagered at race tracks.

Even in the face of the moral certainty that people cannot gamble their way back to prosperity, California voters "swallowed" the sugar-coated scheme of a pseudo-philanthropic coterie of race-track gamblers. Not even the forceful protest of Gov. James Rolph Jr. that a tax on money wagered "cannot balance the broken lives, the ruined homes, the welter of crime and sorrow that race-track betting leaves in its wake," could halt the stampede of a misguided majority.

That horse racing has become secondary to wholesale betting is emphasized by activities at Rockingham Park, where the runners are competing for the first time under New Hampshire's new law permitting betting. Last year the plant was forced to cancel its program at midseason through lack of patronage after illegal wagering was terminated by the sudden invoking of the prevailing anti-gambling law.

In the first fifteen days of the current meeting, however, more than $2,000,000 of the public's money has trickled through the windows of the pari-mutuel machines. Not until a reform movement is mobilized, as strong in purpose as the organized gambling element, can people be led to comprehend the moral wrong and the gross absurdity of this habit whereby greedy schemers prey upon similar traits in their equally unenlightened fellows.

The Rockingham Park situation is a practical example of the "harmless safety valve" referred to by gambling promoters. "Moderate betting" is no more a safety valve than "moderate" drinking of intoxicants. At best it is a demoralizing business. And under the plan by which so many states are being tempted, the more complete the demoralization of citizens, the greater is the revenue "bribe" to the state.

Service or Spoils?

THE best evidence of the genuineness of President Roosevelt's proposed civil service reform in connection with postmasterships is the fact that it is reported to be greatly disliked by members of his own party in Congress. The recommended legislation would take about 15,000 of the more lucrative appointments supposedly out of reach of political patronage. The gloomy prediction of Mr. Kenneth D. McKellar, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices, that this will fail to win the necessary number of congressional friends for passage in the next session, indicates some reason why it should pass.

At any rate, the President's order for selection of first, second and third class postmasters—that is, those in the larger towns and cities—under civil service tests the same as fourth-class postmasters are now chosen will govern until after Congress convenes next January. By that time it will have opportunity to prove somewhat its workings. But there is considerable ground for skepticism as to whether even these will give the United States an actual merit system for the selection of its local postal administrators.

For the Democratic Chief Executive's order extends into the upper brackets of the service a device by which a Republican predecessor largely vitiated the strict civil service standard of selection applied to fourth-class postmasterships under Woodrow Wilson. This is the scheme of having the Civil Service Commission certify the names of the three highest applicants in its examinations rather than simply that of the highest. The Administration then chooses from these three.

The result may still be the appointment of a partisan at the behest of an interested congressman, or it may be that a candidate previously free of entanglements is put under obligation to the reigning party for his office. The system has been severely criticized by the National Civil Service Reform League.

Unless used with a scrupulousness all but alien to politics, such an arrangement is not a true merit system, but only a mantle of the appearance of righteousness thrown over the time-worn infamies of the spoils system. Misused, it not only continues the degradation of the public service but tends by misrepresentation to discredit the very civil service reform which seeks the improvement of that service.

President Roosevelt, in the step just taken, has shown a commendable disposition to establish nonpartisan standards of civil service selection. But to accomplish complete reform he must either go a step farther or at least give earnest of his nonpartisan purpose in the appointments he makes during the ensuing months. For the public interest is advanced not by appointment of either deserving Democrats or reliable Republicans but of men qualified to give the best postal service.

Sentimental Journeys

TOURISTS have their uses. Everybody, of course, recognizes the material largess they dispense, gladdening the hearts and filling the purses of hotel keepers and hot-dog purveyors. Their æsthetic and cultural influence, however, has, rather unfairly, remained more or less unsung.

At this season each year an irresistible impulse to go somewhere rises in the human breast. Easterners yearn for the West and westerners feel they simply must go East. The phenomenon becomes most marked shortly after June merges into July. Midsummer's sun then stirs the Romany lying latent in the most staid and least adventurous, and railroad guides and sailing dates become open gateways to unaccustomed scenes.

Let it not be supposed, however, that the traveler alone reaps the harvest of contentment and adventure that fructify from his peregrinations. The native upon whom the tourist descends extracts no less a meed of pleasure and instruction from the chance encounter. Not infrequently does it happen that he learns things about his habitat from the tourist. He may never have passed beyond the confines of his canton in Switzerland and still remained indifferent to the strange, remote beauty of the herdsmen's yodel until the rapt look upon the tourist's face awakens his own appreciation.

Even the most phlegmatic Parisian concierge may catch something of the enthusiasm of the visitor overwhelmed by the glory of a sunset seen through the frame of the Arc de Triomphe in the "Place of the Star." Londoners reared within sound of the sonorous chimes of Big Ben have been known to cross the portals of Westminster Abbey for the first time because strangers who had come halfway round the world to see it inquired of them the way.

Decidedly, tourists have their uses.

A Scapegoat Worth While

SOME time ago various vice-presidents of the Harriman National Bank denied responsibility for irregularities for which Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, former head of the bank, is now under indictment. Likewise, directors of the concern refused to accept blame for their participation in a syndicate which was used to artificially bolster the price of the bank's stock. In substance, they all said: Everything was left to Mr. Harriman.

But it now appears that everything was left to a quantity of alcohol in a little brown satchel. For the effect of testimony being offered at hearings concerning the bank head's mental competency is to show that Rum was the real ruler of a great financial institution during many months. Whether Mr. Harriman was responsible for falsifications of entries totaling $1,713,225 is for the court to decide. But it is already evident that the God-given intelligence and honor which had built a great bank were no longer in control. They had been supplanted by the alcohol which servants said was habitually carried in the little brown bag.

An irate and somewhat thoughtless public naturally demands a scapegoat. It would be satisfied if one man could be brought to book for the wrecking of a great bank and the flagrant abuse of public confidence, which this case has disclosed. But it should not be satisfied. It may be impossible to fix the blame in any adequate way in this case. Bank examiners who knew of irregularities months before action was taken may not be held accountable. Bank officials who solicited deposits while knowing that the bank was insolvent may escape. Vice-presidents and directors who knew of the bank's condition months before it was closed may evade legal blame. And the courts may find the bank's head—upon whom the moral law has executed severe penalties—not responsible.

But society will do well if it fixes blame upon one culprit whose guilt is clearly established—liquor. And of course the most effective punishment for that criminal is personal and national ostracism.

Plato Today

THE recent discovery of the academy in whose groves, 2300 years ago, Plato used to instruct the young men of Athens, could not have come to turn men's thoughts to the author of "The Republic" at a more opportune moment. There never was a time when Plato was more topical than he is today; nor when his outlook was more typical of what the outlook of the world should be.

Were Plato to walk the streets of contemporary London or New York, he would see many things of which he would strenuously disapprove. The political thinker who wished the rulers of his state to lead lives of utmost simplicity would, for example, hardly regard with favor the way in which every change of government in the United States is made the occasion for a redistribution of the spoils of office. The writer who conceived that art should memorialize only the beautiful and the good would be disappointed in many modern works.

But though the contemporary world might shock, it would hardly surprise him. For the Europe and America of today are amazingly like the Greece of twenty-three centuries ago. Then, as now, economic, moral, social and intellectual stability had been rocked to its foundations by war; and men were going about seeking for a peace that they could not find, because they looked in the wrong places.

Plato found Communism, as modern states are finding economic nationalism, to be impracticable. But in spite of his disappointment he held on firmly to the fundamental that the only values that matter are spiritual values; that the only bases on which a satisfactory individual or social life can be built up are those of friendship and love. In this conviction he was never shaken, and it is in its enunciation that his significance is discovered.

Editorial Notes

Four years of conscientious and ably directed effort have transformed Wyoming's corrective institutions from bleak prisons into vine-softened "temporary homes," where the State's wards now grow almost everything they need right on their own grounds. But, more important than that, while they have been growing flowers and vegetables, they have also been raising their own morale.

In a certain western city the slogan is being publicized, "Glorious 1933—the year we accepted beer and closed our schools." Melrose, Mass., could sing a somewhat different tune, which would go like this: "Glorious 1933—the year we voted against beer and opened a new $170,000 school."

The Franco-American war debt question was temporarily eclipsed the other day when news broke of a dispute between French and American bridge players in tournament at Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgehand, nevertheless, are hopeful that international relations will be able to stand the strain. Their own domestic ones always have.

John Trantum, who recently set two records for parachute dropping, says he can't stand elevator rides—that they give him a sinking sensation. This is a measure of success which should satisfy the most ambitious elevator operator.

Busy Shanghai

SHANGHAI

AMERICANS visiting Shanghai for the first time during the past year often have expressed astonishment at the city's apparent prosperity. "This is a delightful contrast to America," one of them said. "The world depression seems to have passed Shanghai by. I have not seen so much building in a large city for years. I have not seen such active streets and shops. I have not seen such a busy harbor." The visitors have asked for an explanation why Shanghai should be so busy when many other cities are marking time, waiting for a revival of world industry.

The simplest, and perhaps the best explanation of Shanghai's apparent prosperity during a world depression came from our Chinese amah, who grumbled one day about the high rent she was compelled to pay for one tiny unlighted room. She explained that she must work a week to pay a month's rent. We sympathized with her, adding that we found rents just as high for us. The old lady nodded sagely. "Too many Chinamen wantchee come Shanghai," she explained. "Bime-by no room."

When she spoke of Shanghai, the amah meant the foreign concessions of Shanghai, under foreign protection and rule. It is true that Chinese from all parts of the country have been pouring into these limited foreign-controlled areas for several years now, refugees from Communism, banditry, civil war and exorbitant tax officials. They are willing to pay any price for security, and the foreign areas offer them more security than any part of their own country.

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To accommodate these thousands of refugees, who often sell out all property in their native villages or towns and bring everything they possess to Shanghai, the city has continued to build tenements, apartment houses, and hotels, and construction has been well maintained even during the world depression.

For conditions in the interior of China have grown more chaotic, so that refugees who once came to Shanghai temporarily have now settled permanently here, and thousands of them have brought substantial fortunes which they have invested in these foreign-controlled areas.

Coming as refugees, shrewd Chinese business men have seen the immense possibilities of Shanghai as China's principal port, and have been content to invest money here for a fraction of what it would bring them elsewhere. A few months ago, in fact, many Chinese actually paid banks to keep their silver dollars for them.

But despite appearances, Shanghai has not been passed by by world depression. Building construction has continued, retail trade has kept up moderately well, supported by the growing Chinese population of the city. But the import and export trade has inevitably fallen off, due to conditions elsewhere and growing chaos in the interior of China.

Companies established in Shanghai for generations have reluctantly dismissed employees of long standing. The unemployment list of both foreigners and Chinese has lengthened with each passing month. Cotton mills and silk filatures have closed down altogether or worked a few days each week. Shanghai, too, has watched eagerly for the wheels of the world's industrial machinery to start once more.

In the interval, it is true, interior China's misfortunes have been Shanghai's gain, and partial prosperity has come in serving as a haven for refugees.

* * *

Originally, Shanghai's foreign concessions were set aside exclusively for the use of foreigners, and for the Chinese who served them. The Manchu Government preferred to restrict the foreigners to their own limited areas where they would not "contaminate" citizens of China. But by the time the Taip'ing rebellion occurred, Chinese had learned the security to be had in foreign-controlled concessions, and so many thousands begged to be permitted to enter the Shanghai settlement that foreign consuls finally gave the necessary permission.

The settlement has served as a haven of refuge ever since. However, the rôle of haven is purely incidental; Shanghai was established as a center of trade and it is in international trade that the city's real prosperity lies. Shanghai would infinitely prefer to have conditions in interior China peaceful, orderly and well regulated, even though the stream of propertied refugees altogether ceased.

Shanghai really is building against the arrival of that day. The tenements, apartments, hotels can be filled now with refugees. But Shanghai hopes for the prompt arrival of that day when they will be filled with busy men and women, intent upon filling the wants of 400,000,000 people whose prosperity has been restored.

D. B.

As I Knew Them—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

ON A rainy afternoon in the spring of 1884 two men were playing checkers in the old Windsor Hotel of New York. They were Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, and Henry Clay Frick, the coke king—rivals in the game of crowning millions of dollars with other millions as then in the minor game of crowning checkers with other checkers.

It was instructive to watch the two captains of industry as they planned and made their moves. Each showed absolute concentration on the play of his opponent, and few words escaped from either antagonist. But Frick was the more emotional and frequently displayed vexation at an error or joy upon success. In marked contrast Carnegie remained expressionless as the Sphinx; dour and smooth as one of his steel rails.

The first game went to Carnegie; the second to Frick. They approached the third and final game as grimly as they did their titanic quarrel of after years and, as in that later case, the game went to Carnegie. Turning to me Frick said,

"He thinks too far ahead for me. What are you going to do this evening? Have you heard Colonel Ingersoll yet?"

"No, but I'd like to do so. Does he speak tonight in New York?"

"Yes, let's go and hear him. He is giving his talk on 'The Bible' at 8 o'clock. There's time for some dinner, and we'll drive down, for it's raining as if my conqueror at checkers had engaged the gods to hammer rivets for him."

* * *

The theater in Broadway where Ingersoll was to speak was packed. Our three seats were at the end of the sixth row in the orchestra, and we put Carnegie in the middle. Carnegie's head soon went down on his chest as if he were sleeping, though probably he was much awake and solving problems not of Broadway but of Pittsburgh. Frick leaned back in his chair so that he blinked at the chandelier high above us. For myself, being care-free, I was absorbed by the skill and eloquence of the lecturer from his first to his last word.

In the artistic uses of speech and of those subtle qualities which sway audiences, Robert G. Ingersoll can have had few peers in America during the past century. Of fine presence, possessed of a strong voice effectively modulated at will, gifted with wit and fancy, impetuous yet tender, rich in imagery, he was a superb speaker. There were many who held him to be a rhetorician rather than a reasoner, but the criticism came mostly from those who dreaded the harvests of his eloquent sincerity. For he was anathema to the upholders of medievalism in thought, and the platforms of the Lyceum and Chautauqua were barred to him. Such obstacles, however, mattered little to Ingersoll. A busy lawyer and influential politician, he had small leisure for lecturing. But whenever he wanted to speak in public upon the subjects which so deeply interested him he would hire a hall in any large city and the glamour of his name would fill it.

* * *

It was my privilege to meet him in intimate conversation on several occasions. Always I found him an eager inquirer into the philosophies of existence, and singularly simple and direct in the expression of his opinions. Decried as an atheist by the fundamentalists he contemptuously accepted the term as "part of their errors." Probably no man ever yet was wholly one. Nor was he really an agnostic, although he held that Huxley was the most exact thinker of his age. Always he maintained the probability of some unthinkably great Principle behind the vastness of the universe, and dreamed of the continuance of existence. From the lips of this so-called atheist came these sentences:

"The idea of immortality, like a sea, has ebbed and flowed in the human heart. It was born of human affection and it will continue to ebb and flow amid the mists and clouds of doubt and darkness as long as love kisses the lips of death. It is the rainbow—hope, shining upon the tears of grief."

And again, "From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

High School Military Drill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of June 5, I read the letter of L. J. of Roxbury, on "Military Drill in High Schools," in which he criticized the teaching of military drill in the Boston high schools. As a former student of the three systems I will mention below, I feel qualified to speak.

Is military drill a success in Boston schools? Hardly, as any nonpartisan military man will say, after seeing the schoolboy parade. It may be an inspiration to the parents but it is certainly far from a perfect exhibition of military training.

What are the benefits from this course of drill? I remember seeing many boys with poor posture during the parade on June 2. In my experience I never noticed any change in a boy's physique as the result of high school drill training.

Military training can be successful only when it is done in army camps, C. M. T. C., or military academies where the drill is done daily under rigid supervision. It is impossible to expect boys to become West Point cadets on two 40-minute periods per week.

Yet, just because of custom many poor boys must pay $7.50 for a uniform or forfeit their diplomas through the loss of drill credits. The expenses to the city are estimated at $50,000, an amount which could easily be spent in the educational system itself to a more advantageous use.

The City of New York high schools have a course of physical education which, like our military drill, is compulsory if a student wishes to graduate. The program calls for two periods a week of intensive exercise in school gymnasiums, playing various games, learning to swim, and to use gym apparatus, etc. The results of such a course are evident; they can be seen by anyone who observes them in their daily lives.

We need healthy students, that a program of physical education can give, not boys with a half knowledge of what military drill should be. EDMUND T. STEVENS.

Boston.

The Recovery Act

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Alfred E. Smith recently commented on the Recovery Act he had a good basis for stating "the little man may be lost in the shuffle." Here is my case.

This is the only concrete flower pot factory in the world. The inventor of the machine spent 25 years and $200,000 in the development of the problems and is now penniless.

Three years ago I took up the problems with the inventor and established this factory.

Our production costs are 60 to 80 per cent less than clay pots, hence our selling price is lower by 13 to 15 per cent.

Our factory is in the development stage and due to insufficient capital the workers number only seven when rushed in the fall. We have not lost any money and are progressing.

Now comes the Recovery Act in the personage of a representative of one of the largest clay pot factories in the East who informs me that if I do not join their price-setting association the Government will compel me to take out a license to conduct my business. (I sell pots in Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania, and New York and am reaching out to other states.)

I told him concrete pots were in a class by themselves. I had no affiliations whatsoever with clay and will never join a clay association.

Were I to sell at clay prices my new product would not move and hence a new industry would be nipped in its infancy by the power of law which contradicts the Sherman Law still in force but hung up for a period.

Enterprise and initiative would appear under this deal to be lost if we allow the artists for monopolies to paint the picture.

I do not think the framers of this Recovery Act contemplated scrapping the "little man" and his new industry, (and they will not) but you must admit that the machinery of this act would allow such to be done legally.

Gibbsboro, N. J. JAMES M. CONNORS.